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WASHINGTON.

Garrett Davis Amuses the Senate by Bringing Grave Charges Against the President.

Report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Syndicate Loan.

Secretary Boutwell Exonerated From All Charges Made Against Him.

laim of Western States for Moneys Due from Sales of Public Lands.

ynopsis of the Bill to Combine the Telegraph with the Postal Service.

oint Resolution Introduced in the Senate for the Cession of Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLAIMS OF WESTERN STATES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Farnsworth to-day ented the following memorial from the Gov of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, concerning claims of those States to the 2 per cent from of public lands:

ates and Representatives in Congress:

respectfully request your favorable considera of the claims of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the of 5 per cent reserved into the National sury from the proceeds of public lands sold in States respectively, being part of the 5 per cent ted to them on their enabling acts, and for which the States rendered a large valent in refraining from taxing said lands five years after they were disposed of to iduals. In making this request we cannot doubt receive, as it deserves, your approval. Cer no good reason can be assigned why the claims not be allowed and paid by the Government of ited States to these States. To withhold pay would be to discriminate unjustly against our and this we earnestly insist would be a great We do not propose, however, to reargue the for that would be a work of supererogation. fice to say that we hold it to be a legal axiom he act of March 3, 1857, entitled "An act to set rtain accounts between the United States and tate of Mississippi and other States," com the statements, allowances, and pay of what has not been paid of accounts without abatement or discount, sk that you shall declare that to be the true uction of the said act, to the end that it may be and executed. It is difficult to understand y doubts should ever have been expressed as correct meaning of this legislation, and to you eal, on behalf of our respective States, for that to which they are clearly entitled. ving you will promptly render it, and thus State in which the public lands were located approximate equality at least, and respect the of the United States to the States of Ohio, a, and Illinois, we subscribe ourselves yours respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER, Governor of Illinois.
CONRAD BAKER, Governor of Indiana.
R. B. HAYES, Governor of Ohio.

GARRETT DAVIS ARRAIGNS THE PRESIDENT.

was a brisk time in the Senate for a while upon the request of Garret Davis to lay pending orders to allow him to make a of which notice had been given upon his arraigning the President. He was al modify his resolution, and then Senators Sherman, and Thurman in succession attention to the fact that such charges as could not be allowed to pass without full and formal expression of opinion upon In order not to delay the Amnesty that full opportunity might for continuous discussion of the matter, withdrew his resolution for the present. robably, during the week, deliver his which he has prepared, and had printed, following debate bids fair to be very ex

IN THE HOUSE.

chief interest in the House to-day centered Dawes report upon the syndicate, de the government of this District, and Orleans investigation. The District friends on either side of the House, with ception of the Delegate from this city. several good men on the District Com which was charged with an investi

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

ate on New Orleans matters excited interest, and the appropriation for the ittee was finally passed without objection. mittee will start on Thursday.

SENATOR CALDWELL, OF KANSAS.

was a general expectation that Senator of Kansas, would make a personal ex this morning concerning the charge fifteen members of the Legislature were to vote for him, but he failed to embrace portunity.

THE BEAVER LAKE (IND.) LANDS.

Wilson, of Indiana, has introduced a bill ing the Beaver Lake lands, which differs ner's chiefly in giving the recovered lands State instead of the Government.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

nomination of Willard Warner, as Collector was withdrawn to-day. This was in ance with the demands of Spencer.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

the contractors under the Board of Works is the latest victim of one of the firms that deal in bogus jewelry and it money. He received a box on Satur express, charges $370. Paid them, took away, and soon came back in great ex with the box open, showing it to be shavings and scrap iron. The Repub says the chances are that if the counter been received, in a few days some of the rking laborers in his employ would have artially paid for their services with it.

MUSTER-IN REGULATIONS.

House Military Committee has agreed to a bill construing the law fixing the date of in, so as to provide that officers shall be to receive pay from the date of their com A large number of officers who were ed while in prison are specially interested bill.

PROTEST FROM INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Presidents of Insurance Companies of nati have forwarded a protest against the the Section of the Steamboat bill pro the use of coal oil for lighting purposes also, against allowing greater steam on towing-boats than passenger vessels. remainder of the bill they say they have to find.

[To the Associated Press.]

BURCHARD'S TARIFF BILL.

INGTON, Jan. 22.—The Tariff bill intro in the House to-day by Representative rd, a member of the Committee of Ways proposes a reduction in the tariff to ent of nearly twenty-four millions of dol cluding four millions of free list. The re on cotton goods and wools is three mill a half, and on woollen goods eight mill

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

ollowing is the abstract of the bill to con telegraph with the postal service:

1 establishes postal telegraph offices at all ices on telegraph lines, and at all other Post here the gross receipts for postage are $500 within ten miles of telegraph lines.

2 fixes the rates uniform for equal distances, between offices not over 250 miles apart, 50 tween offices over 250 miles apart, and under night rates, 25 cents for 1,000 miles. Rates funded for delays or mistakes in transmis

provides for prepayment by stamps, and destruction of all telegrams within one

5 fixes press rates. For each 100 words of espatches at 50 cents by night, and 75 cents It also fixes rates for press associations, and wire for newspapers.

6 defines the duties of the Fourth Assistant General over the telegraph lines.

7 authorizes the Postmaster General to con the transmission of telegrams at the above all parties who will furnish and operate the lines of telegraph.

contains provisions against tampering grams, and makes telegrams privileged com as private letters.

9 authorizes the Postmaster General to re the manner therein prescribed.

10 incorporates a postal telegraph company maintenance of telegraph service on behalf of ster General.

11 and 12 authorize the company to buy the and obliges it to purchase all such lines if the owners thereof at an appointed value. capital stock at an amount not exceeding of its lines.

authorizes the company to open offices the wants of business may require.

authorizes Congress to purchase lines at appraised value.

reserves to Congress the right to alter or

POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

ster General sent to-day to the Sen ply to the resolution and statement that Jones, of New York, believes several and responsible persons were involved defalcation of Norton, late head of the An investigation is going on.

NOMINATIONS.

sident has sent the following nomina the Senate: George M. Radcliffe, Asses Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Illi Josiah Smith, Warrensburgh, P. Wilson, Abeline, Kan. M. A. Shaff States Marshal for Colorado Ter McKaffrey, United States At Arizona.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Jan. 22.—A Washington despatch that Senator Wilson's friends Colfax and Blaine—the first the second for playing into The President, his Cabinet, and agree that the Vice Presidency one of the Alleghanies, is mentioned.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

that the Cuban leaders who have seeking to induce our Gov Cuban Republic as a belligerent power, are beginning to despair of success. They will bring to bear in Congress, now, the recent landing of 25,000 coolies, and also the landing of several cargoes of slaves on the island, as arguments against the Spanish rule.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of Representative Cox, on Dember 4th, alleging that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly authorized 5 per cent bonds upon the market, had violated the law, has made a report which completely exonerates Secretary Boutwell from all charges made against him in connection with the Syndicate loan. The report says that there are two sections of the Funding bill which conflict with each other, and while it is doubtful whether he had authority under one of these sections to regulate the loan in the manner he did it, is clear that the other section gives him such power, and therefore no blame attaches to him for his action in the matter. The clause of the law, which is is alleged the Secretary has violated, must be so construed as to permit of carrying out the other requirements of the statute. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred expenditure contrary to law.

It is understood that Representatives Beck and Kerr dissent from the report.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

Several Civil Rights petitions were presented.

Mr. COLE presented a memorial from citizens of the Pacific Coast for a uniform system of coinage.

CUBA.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba, which was laid over.

POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making good the deficiency in the Post Office appropriation caused by Mr. Cartney's defalcation.

AN APPROPRIATION WANTED.

Mr. DAVIS (West Va.) introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 for a Government building at Charlestown, Va.

PETITION.

Mr. LEWIS presented a petition from the widow of General Robert E. Lee, setting forth that the sale of the Arlington estate was unconstitutional, and asking Congress to appropriate $300,000 to purchase the estate from her, whereupon she will give the Government a clear title.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers with amendments. The bill, as amended, allows the free importation of all goods sent from abroad for the relief of sufferers; also the free importation of all building materials used or to be used upon the ground burned over; also the suspension of the collection of taxes from persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have suffered material loss by the fire. The suspension is not to continue beyond the close of the next regular session of Congress. It is to go into effect immediately after its passage, instead of dating back to Oct. 9, 1871.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the Postal Telegraph bill, and said that the Committee hoped to bring it before the Senate at an early day. In almost every civilized country the cost of telegraphic messages had been reduced to about the rates proposed in this bill, and it was important that the subject should be considered here without unnecessary delay.

THE AMNESTY BILL

came up as unfinished business.

Mr. EDMUNDS had the floor, but was unable, owing to other engagements to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) moved to lay aside the Amnesty bill informally for the purpose of taking up his resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether the President had conferred public offices of trust or profit in return for presents, and has been guilty of other misconduct. He offer a modification of it, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of Congress passing a law forbidding any person in the service of the United States to receive any gift, or to appoint any relatives to office.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON were willing to have the resolution taken up, but not by laying the Amnesty bill aside informally.

Mr. SUMNER opposed laying the Amnesty bill aside, otherwise than informally, and thought Mr. Davis ought to be allowed to take up his resolution and make his speech in the ordinary way.

Mr. CONKLING said that this was a very extraordinary resolution, and he desired, whenever it should be taken up, that it should be fully discussed and pressed to a vote, so that the judgment of the American Senate might be promptly given upon its merits and its propriety.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.). I concede that this resolution is a very extraordinary one, but I insist that the subject and occasion of it are very extraordinary, too. [Laughter.] Mr. Davis then quoted from Mr. Conkling's speech in the retrenchment debate, before the recess, in which he said that whenever anybody should propose any investigation aimed at either individuals or officials, or would point out an abuse in any branch of the public service, he (Conkling) would favor the most radical and sweeping investigation that could be devised, and said: "Now here is a branch of the public service needing investigation. I have proposed this resolution on my own responsibility, and whatever may be the scandal of it I am ready to bear it. I want the king of the political forest as well as the lesser beasts to be investigated. [Laughter.] I want the Committee to investigate the lion in his den, Douglas in his halls, and for one I am disposed to lead the march to beard that lion in his den. [Laughter]. The office of Chief Executive Magistrate is said to be the fountain of honor, but it is the fountain of dishonor, abuse, and corruption in our country. What have we seen within a few days? The President of the United States is published as a defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars for upward of twenty years. I presented my resolution, the newspapers opened upon him, and at last, driven by the denunciations of the papers, or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of defalcation."

Mr. SHERMAN said he was willing to postpone the Amnesty bill with the understanding that this resolution was to take its place until disposed of, and he gave notice to the friends of the Amnesty bill that he would not agree to have it taken up again until they shall have made up their minds to stand by it and press it to a vote.

Mr. THURMAN advised Mr. Davis to withdraw the motion, as to press it would plainly give rise to a long and probably an excited debate, which would postpone the Amnesty bill.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it would give rise to debate, and he was prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise [laughter], but he did not wish to antagonize it against the Amnesty bill, and therefore he would withdraw it now, but would soon again bring it before the Senate.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. SUMNER'S Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. MORTON suggested to Mr. Sumner to strike out all of it relating to church and cemetery organizations.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to lay this bill aside and take up the last Amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL supported the motion, and hoped the Senate would pass the last House Amnesty bill without amendment; and if Mr. Sumner should persist in offering his Civil Rights bill, as an amendment, he hoped the Senate would declare it out of order, as it in fact was. He also expressed the hope that Mr. Sumner's bill would never pass in its present form.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON opposed the motion.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Sumner had agreed to accept the amendment suggested by him to-day.

Mr. THURMAN supported it, and repeated his opinion, expressed when Mr. Sumner's amendment was first offered, that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he intended to vote for Mr. Sumner's bill, but thought it unwise to tack it on the Amnesty bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would point out some particulars in which he thought the bill unconstitutional, which he did at length.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were referred, the Speaker being in the chair:

By Mr. BANKS—Authorizing the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

By Mr. KELLOGG—To repeal the Income tax.

By Mr. HOOPER—To authorize the construction of ten sloops of war.

By Mr. COBB—For the improvement of the Tennessee river.

By Mr. COPELAND—For a public building in Paducah, Ky.

By Mr. HENRY—To indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenses in defending the United States.

By Mr. COLBURN—Repealing land grants to railroads in the Indian territory.

By Mr. NIBLACK—For the improvement of the Ohio and Wabash rivers.

By Mr. PACKER—To amend the Constitution, making Senators and Representatives ineligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

By Mr. WELLS—For the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis.

By Mr. FISKELNBURG—Allowing officers of the Missouri State militia three months extra pay.

By Mr. RUSK—To extend the time for completing the railroad from St. Croix Lake to Lake Superior; also to aid in completing the harbor at Kenosha, Wis.

By Mr. SARGENT—To suppress polygamy and enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government.

By Mr. KENDALL—To aid in the construction of the Sutro tunnel.

By Mr. CHAPMAN, of the District of Columbia—Appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

SHIP MATERIALS.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the House resumed consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Hale on the previous Monday, remitting duties on all materials for the construction, repair, and use of ships.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. DAWES presented the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, on the subject of negotiation, of the funded debt, with a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law. The report was ordered printed, to be called up for future action.

Mr. KERR, representing the views of the minority of the Committee, said that the minority report would probably be presented.

TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. PLATT offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report at their earliest convenience on the tax on manufactured tobacco. Adopted.

THE TWO PER CENT FUND.

Mr. FARNSWORTH presented a memorial of the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, relative to the 2 per cent fund arising from the sale of public lands. Referred.

BOUNTY BILL.

The bill was passed extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty to the 30th of January, 1873.

ANOTHER TOBACCO BILL.

A bill, introduced to establish a tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco at a uniform rate of 16 cents per pound was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the allegations of the memorial of the tax-payers of Washington charging all sorts of corrupt practices on the Board of Works under the new Territorial Government. He sent the memorial to the Clerk's desk and had it read and then alluded to the fact that the enormous sum of $119,000 had been paid to newspapers of the District for advertising within the last eight months. One of the papers was a little theatrical programme, and another a sheet which he had never heard of before, and which announced its subscription to be "one cent a year, payable at the end of the year."

Mr. HOAR remarked that the present condition of things in the District was the result of Congress having parted with its jurisdiction over it.

Messrs. POTTER, WOOD and DAWES expressed regret that they had supported the bill for a Territorial Government.

Messrs. COX and ELDRIDGE said they had opposed the bill on Constitutional grounds.

Mr. CHIPMAN, Delegate from the District, deprecated any prejudicing of the case, and expressed his own desire and that of the Territorial Government for a full, complete, and impartial investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the quarantine and harbor regulations of New York, and also into the means of reviving and sustaining American commerce, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold sessions in New York City. Referred.

NEW LAND DISTRICT.

Mr. DUNNELL introduced a bill creating an additional land district in Minnesota. Passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Negatived—yeas, 91; nays, 75; less than two-thirds.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. WHITELEY introduced a bill removing political disabilities from Herschel V. Johnson and other citizens of Georgia. Passed.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for reports and correspondence of agents sent abroad to examine and supervise United States Consulates; also for information as to the linguistic accomplishments of Consuls abroad, with statements of Consular fees, &c. Referred.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Embassy from Japan, and asked that it be passed. After considerable discussion the bill passed.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to furnish funds to the select committee going to New Orleans.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Archer, of Maryland, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, members of that committee in stead of Voorhees and Marshall, excused.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked what need there was of a committee going to New Orleans at all.

Mr. GARFIELD said that was a matter for which he was not responsible.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the difficulty seemed so far accommodating that it was not necessary to send the committee. Congress could get the facts nearly as well without sending a committee. He knew the committee did not wish to go.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, Chairman of the committee, said he believed every member of the committee preferred not to go, and two of them had on that account declined to serve on it. If the House changed its mind, and thought it well for the committee not to go, he supposed the facts could be got at in Washington without any considerable expense. The vote on the resolution would of course determine whether the House desired the committee to go to New Orleans.

Mr. SHELDON did not think it necessary for the Committee to go to New Orleans, or to investigate the matter here. If it ever had been necessary, he thought that that necessity was less so now than it had been before.

Mr. GARFIELD said it seemed to him that there was little to be investigated concerning the State Government of Louisiana, so far as Congress had the power to investigate it, but there was one element down there which he thought Congress ought to investigate. He referred to the conduct of officers of the Government of the United States in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. SHELDON remarked that the President and Secretary were in possession of all the facts relating to the action of United States officials at New Orleans, and were competent to manage the affairs themselves.

Mr. BECK said he believed that if any investigation was had it should be held upon the spot, and the House ought therefore either to withdraw the committee altogether or to direct it to go to New Orleans, and furnish it with the means of doing so. It should do something or do nothing. An investigation at Washington would amount to nothing at all, and reports from Louisiana were not to be relied upon. He trusted that this Committee would go down there. The Committee could not touch anything there; that it would not find to be rotten to the core, boiling over with corruption, and rising to rot.

Mr. SYPHER concurred with Mr. Garfield that an investigation should reach Government officials there, and he concurred with Mr. Beck as to the prevailing corruption in the State; but he thought it prevailed among Democrats as much as among Republicans. If ever an occasion existed for a Committee to go there that occasion was now.

Mr. GARFIELD wanted to know what the committee was to do against Carter's 2,000 men, and two pieces of artillery. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES said since the raising of the committee, it had been stated in the newspapers that efforts had been made by the Executive and others to prevent it from going to New Orleans. He had only to say that that was not true. It was not true that the Executive was opposed to the appointment of this committee, or to its going to New Orleans, nor was it true that those people in New Orleans who were generally supposed to be adverse to the Executive were opposed to this investigation. It had been said by some when the resolution was pending in the House, that it was best not to uncover the proceedings in New Orleans, that such a condition of things existed that they had better not be brought to light. He did not belong to that class of men. He did not care for either side, only to bring them to the surface and let the world see what they were doing. He thought the House could not now afford to stop the investigation.

Mr. Voorhees said no member had exaggerated the importance of the events transpiring in New Orleans. Mr. Dawes, in his judgment, was entitled to the thanks of the country for the independence of his conduct in asking an investigation which would fall on his own political friends. He described the state of affairs existing in New Orleans, and said if such a state of things did not call for an investigation at the hands of the American Congress he did not know what would do so.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Voorhees what Congress was to do when it found out the facts to be as stated.

Mr. VOORHEES, (excitedly)—Oh, don't ask me what Congress will do.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. What ought it do?

Mr. VOORHEES. In my judgment it ought to do a great many things connected with Southern affairs, which the gentleman from Illinois, with even his strong sense of justice, which I recognize, would not agree with me in. I have been in the South this summer, and my judgment is that the Southern Governments are the worst in the world, without any exception. There is nothing comparable to them any where else. They are unparalleled for their iniquity, their infamy, and their ignorance. The law makers are incompetent to make law. When you show me a legislature, four-fifths of whose members can neither read nor write, who do not pay even a poll tax, and set them to duty of levying taxes for untold millions on the property and intelligence of the community I will show you, as I have said, a Government that is the worst beneath the sun.

Mr. Voorhees went on to depict the terrible condition of things, not only in Louisiana, but in all the Southern States, attributing that condition to the reconstruction laws of Congress. It mattered little what became of factions now warring in Louisiana, but it did matter much to the character of the American Government whether a State should literally disorganize itself, and dissolve into the elements of anarchy. As well, almost, might they allow the Basilaria pirates to raise their flag once more in the Gulf of Mexico as to allow those people to go on as they were going. In his deliberate judgment, the Governments in the South had been built on the wrong end. The pyramid stood, not upon its base, but upon its apex. They had built those Governments on vice, on ignorance, on irresponsibility; not on stability, not on intelligence, not on the classes who are responsible for the peace, and order, and welfare of the community. At the end of six and a half years of Republican rule and government at the South this was the result. Were the Republican members of the House content with it? Would they go before the country and say as honest men that their plum had borne fruits of peace, prosperity, and integrity?

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied to Mr. Voorhees, but first defended the President from the insinuations published against him to the effect that he was opposed to the Committee going to New Orleans. He happened to know, accidentally, how exactly opposite to the truth that cruel statement was. He wished the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) had been more explicit on that cardinal elementary proposition of his, that Southern Governments had been set up on the wrong end. Did he mean that, when Congress placed the government of those States on the votes of all the people, it was setting the pyramid on its apex instead of on its base? Did he mean by that to say that Congress should turn round now and set back the hands upon the dial of time and take away the votes from any portion of the people who now had the right to vote? If he meant that, he should have said so. He wanted to know, right here and once for all, if the Democrats proposed to take the right of suffrage from the black men of the Republic.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. No. But we propose to invest the intelligent people of the South with it.

Mr. Shellabarger, not noticing the interruption, went on to speak of the problems presenting themselves in the work of reconstruction. There were three alternatives presented: They might have placed suffrage in hands that were literally dripping with the blood of lost patriots, and excluded all black men, or they might have placed it in the hands of the black man alone, without violating any of the precedents furnished by the history of the world in regard to the method of dealing with treason. But Congress had done neither; but had based the government on the suffrage of all, and the result to-day was the leader of the Democratic party in the House now said that Congress had placed the Southern Government on its apex.

Mr. BECK said that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) not being able, through hoarseness, to reply to Mr. Shellabarger's inquiry, he (Beck) would tell that gentleman wherein the Government in the Southern States had been placed on its apex. That gentleman said that Congress had enfranchised all men in the South. That was not true. It had disfranchised intelligent men in those States and placed the ignorant over them. Not only that, but Congress had sent down a set of bad men to inflame and delude negroes, and rob and plunder the people. In this connection Mr. Beck spoke of the large increase of debt in all the Southern States, and spoke of the various Governors — Bullock, of Georgia; Clayton, of Arkansas; Brownlow, of Tennessee, etc.—who had tried to avoid being sent to the Penitentiary by taking refuge in the Senate of the United States.

The SPEAKER called Mr. Beck to order, and reminded him that he was reflecting on a coordinate Branch of Congress.

Mr. BECK continued for some time in the same strain, arraigning the officials of the Southern States.

Mr. KERR sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a despatch just received by him from W. T. Blackmore, a Senator of the Legislature, stating that the condition of affairs was fearful, and that there was no longer any Republican Government or liberty in Louisiana; that the State House and approaches were filled with armed men to intimidate the Legislature, and asking that the select committee should go to New Orleans at once.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, replied at length to Messrs. Voorhees and Beck, contending that their statements as to the Southern State debts were gross exaggerations, and that property in the South now is much more valuable than before the war.

The debate throughout was very exciting, and attracted much interest. Finally it was brought to a close, and the resolution was adopted without a division.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Thiers receives gratifying evidences of the public confidence from all quarters. Diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments waited on him in a body, yesterday, and presented their congratulations on his determination to remain. The greeting from Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, was noticeably warm and cordial.

It is understood that Thiers has decided to abstain hereafter from participation in the debates of the Assembly, except on important occasions.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The trial of prisoners for the murder of hostages in Paris during the reign of the Commune, has terminated, and their sentences been promulgated. Genton is condemned to death. Three of the prisoners are sentenced to banishment to the penal colony of Cayenne, for terms as follows: Francois for life; Latour for twenty years, and Remain ten years. Eight others are sentenced to transportation. The remainder of the male prisoners who were on trial, together with all the women, were acquitted.

The National Assembly having voted against imposing tax upon raw materials, the termination of the commercial treaties is now improbable. It is believed that the President of the Assembly will be chosen Vice-President of the French Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan 22.—A London letter says that Englishmen are much dissatisfied with the statement of the American case submitted to the Geneva Arbitrators. It is stated the English public, and probably the Government, are startled by the extent of the demand made. The British will warmly contest every point contended for by the Americans.

The steamers Idaho, Queen, and Silesia have arrived out.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The German War Office is about to establish a military school at Metz.

It is reported that the German Government refuses to join in the movement of European powers for the suppression of the International Society.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The circular issued to the Governors of Provinces suppressing the International Society has evoked remonstrances from the members in all parts of Spain. The Internationals of Madrid have made an earnest appeal for the revocation of these instructions.

The caucus of Senators and Deputies have resolved to support Senor Zorilla for President of the Cortes. Senator Herrera is the candidate of the Ministry.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Laguayra dates to the 8th inst. state that Government had taken possession of several private houses for barracks at Caraccas. A steamer from Trinidad had brought 4,500 muskets and a million of cartridges for the revolutionists. The Orinoco River is partially blockaded. The Diplomatic Corps at Caraccas refuse further intercourse with the Government until the obnoxious orders are retracted. It is stated that another expedition to aid the Cuban revolution is to be fitted out at Caraccas.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.—The Dominion Board of Trade has sent an address to the Queen, congratulating her upon the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22.—The following resolution has been passed by the Dominion Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the members of this Board cannot separate without expressing the pleasure they have derived from the presence of Messrs. Hazard and McLaren, representatives of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and their kindness in taking part in the deliberations of the Dominion Board.

Carried amid applause.

Mr. Hazard acknowledged the compliment in a speech of some length, and concluded by expressing the hope that the day was not far distant when there would be as much free trade between Canada and the United States as there was at present between the different States of the Union.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—West India news by the steamer Erie contains the following items: It is reported at St. Thomas that a revolution, headed by Pimental, is in progress in St. Domingo against Baez, and three small towns had risen.

The steamer Haessler, with the American scientific party on board, put into Barbadoes on Dec. 28, to repair her air-pump. Dr. Martin left and returned home on the steamer Erie, owing to trouble with his eyes.

Small-pox is still raging at Trinidad. The quarantine against Halifax and New York arrivals has been reduced to five-days at Porto Rico.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamer Henry Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 13th inst.

Three Japanese sailors arrived there out of a crew of twenty-three, the remainder having died on a junk which was disabled off the coast of Japan, and drifted 2,560 miles until she went ashore on the Island of Adaho. They were nine months at sea.

The Spanish frigate Pizarro has taken the place of the Tornado in watching the American steamer Virginia in the harbor of Aspinwall.

Several cities in Nicaragua have petitioned the Government for the expulsion of the Jesuits, lately fled there from Guatemala, their presence being deemed dangerous to the Republic.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—The Queen of Greece has been safely delivered of a son.

ILLINOIS.

Exchange of State Bonds—Bills Approved by the Governor—Tobacco Frauds—Mail Robber Under Arrest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—Seven thousand dollars' worth of interest bonds on Illinois Internal Improvement stock, owned by John Bell, of Scotland, through his attorneys, King & Sons, of New York, were, to-day, surrendered to the State in lieu of the same amount issued in Illinois refunded stock coupon bonds, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved Jan. 22, 1869.

The following bills were approved by the Governor to-day and filed with the Secretary of State, and are now among the enrolled laws of Illinois: Senate bill No. 113, "An act to legalize the payment by the Governor of certain funds belonging to the State to the Penitentiary Commissioners." This bill was passed for the relief of the Governor, who paid to the Penitentiary Commissioners the sum of $30,000 for the reasons set forth in his first message to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

House bill No. 120, "An act concerning bail in civil cases."

House bill No. 246, "An act to repeal an act incorporating the city of Nashville, in the county of Washington."

Amos Buirgy and Auben Buirgy, late tobacco manufacturers of this city, have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury now in session here, for using Government stamps on packages of tobacco after the same had been used once, and thereby defrauding the Government out of a large sum of its legal dues. Nearly $2,000 worth of these stamps have been used by this firm. It was proved that this swindling has been carried on for some time by these parties. Others may also be indicted for purchasing the tobacco knowing it to be in unlawfully stamped packages.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 22.—Colonel G. A. T. Miller, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, has information of the arrest and lodgment in jail at Springfield of the mail carrier connected with the House of Representatives. It seems that the letters were opened before they were deposited in the Post Office, and a bungling attempt was made to seal them up again, which led to the detection. During the investigation the carrier confessed the crime and was immediately taken in charge by the officer. He is about 17 years of age. As this is his first offence it is probable that he will be let off. The Post Office officials feel greatly relieved by the prompt discovery.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The barometer will probably fall very generally east of Michigan, and the lower Mississippi, and increasing southwesterly winds prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The lowest barometer will move nearly southeast over Lake Erie, and on Tuesday over Central New York. Cloud and snow will prevail on Tuesday from New Jersey to Maine, and northward. Threatening weather and possibly rain from Lake Erie to Delaware and Virginia. Increased cloudiness with rising temperature in the Southern Gulf States. Northwest winds with clearing weather will prevail north and west of Kentucky.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Substance of the Senate Bill Relative to the Common School System.

Additional Correspondence Regarding the Military Occupation of Chicago.

How They Propose to Make and Unmake Governors in Nebraska.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EDUCATION BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Education has reported back the bill relative to the common school system with certain amendments, which remove some of its objectionable features, especially in relation to Chicago. They have raised the State school tax from two mills to four, and still persist in having it paid over by County Collectors to County Superintendents, and not paid over to the State Treasurer. They fix the number of members of the Chicago Board of Education at fifteen, five going out every year. They are to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The bill is the special order for Tuesday week.

FEES OF TAX COLLECTORS.

Mr. Bang's bill fixing fees of tax collectors, provides that city and township collector, upon receipt of tax-books and warrant, shall give notice that he will attend at some stated place, for the purpose of receiving taxes, and any person may pay his taxes at the place so designated on paying one per cent fees thereon, which fees the collector may add to the amount charged against such person. The collector may add and collect one cent as his fee on any sum less than $1, and, after thirty days may add five per cent to such taxes as his fees. County collectors may add to all taxes collected prior to Feb. 1, one per cent fee; after that five per cent.

SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.

Mr. Roberts gave notice to-day of his intention to attempt to strike out the rule which requires every bill to go into Committee of the Whole—a rule which has led to more useless talking and greater waste of time than any other. To abolish this provision would greatly facilitate business. It would not lead to the rushing through of legislation, but save discussing twice over great numbers of comparatively unimportant bills. The House will do its wisest deed when it has gotten this obstacle and hindrance to legislation called Committee of the Whole out of its way.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE IN CITIES.

The bill for collection of revenue in cities is made the special order for to-morrow in the Senate, and will probably be amended in a few respects so as to deprive it of its obnoxious features.

ONE TERM RESOLUTION.

The Senate finally reached the one-term resolution sent to it by the House, and referred it to a standing committee, Messrs. Whiting and Wilkinson being the only Republicans opposing—they being willing to vote at once. Only Democrats spoke for the resolutions, saying they had no politics in them, while Boyd attacked the resolutions as being mere flummery, on which the Senate should not waste the time demanded for State legislation. He saw no necessity for reform, now that the days of peace had come, and he did not want to be limited in voting for President. If Madison, and Monroe, and Lincoln and Grant were good men they should be entitled to be re-elected. He declined to be led by Sumner, whom he called an overgrown school boy, and when he was asked as to the position of Illinois Senators on that point, he declined to be led by them either as an elector. He had the right to vote for whom he pleased. Mr. Carter wanted the reference, since the resolutions did not fully express the subject as it was in Congress, and because he had understood the resolutions were hurried through the House when there, and many had assured him they would like to have them back again. It is pretty certain that these resolutions will not pass the Senate if they appear there again.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate also did a good deal of general routine business.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House had no quorum, but in the morning read bills, and in the afternoon considered, in Committee of the Whole, two of the chapters of the revision of statutes, one being in regard to jurors, which, in many respects, differs from the present law, and by which, it is thought, better jurymen can be procured.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The following is the additional correspondence, in relation to the military occupation of Chicago, called for Saturday, by the House.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1871.

His Excellency, John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: Referring to your message, dated Dec. 9, 1871, to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, "transmitting the official correspondence between General Sheridan and his superior officers, &c.," I deem it right in order to remove an apparent misapprehension, to inform you distinctly what action this Department under instruction from the President of the United States, took upon your letter of Nov. 20, to the President.

As you were informed by the President's letter of Nov. 25, quoted as XVI on page 12 of your printed message, the President, on the 25th November, referred your communication of the 20th to the Department with this indorsement: "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with instructions to inform General Sheridan that if the troops under his command have received any orders which in any way conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, or the laws of the State of Illinois, he is instructed to rescind them." Upon this, I immediately caused a copy of your letter, with the President's endorsement, to be sent to General Sheridan, with instructions to him to furnish this office with copies of any orders or documents bearing on the question, not heretofore published, which he may have issued, or may issue.

You will thus perceive that the President and Secretary of War have taken care to be fully advised upon all General Sheridan's measures, and to hold the control over them in their own hands.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8, 1872.

SIR: Your letter of Dec. 30, 1871, reached me by due course of mail, and I owe you an apology for my delay in answering you.

I have examined my message of Dec. 8, 1871, to which you refer in your letter, with the greatest attention, and, after doing so, am compelled to confess myself unable to find any statement or declaration therein that appears to me to be inconsistent with the facts detailed by you. By reference to my letter of Nov. 20, 1871, which was referred to you by the President, you will observe that I do not allege that General Sheridan has used the troops ordered to Chicago, on the 31st day of October to act as police, for any purpose deemed by me unlawful, nor did I express therein any apprehensions that he intended to do so. The object of my letter of Nov. 20, 1871, to the President, was to secure his attention to acts of two of his military subordinates that were not only illegal, but of the most serious and dangerous political consequence.

General Sheridan assumed to disregard all the officers of the State of Illinois, and the Constitution and laws by which such officers are created, and their duties defined; and, also, so far transcended the proper duties of a military officer, under the laws of the United States, as to ask from the War Department four companies of infantry, to be sent to Chicago to overawe a portion of its population that he characterized as "turbulent;" and General Sherman, in response to the application of General Sheridan, on the 31st day of October, 1871, ordered four companies of infantry to Chicago to act as police.

Referring again to my letter of the 20th of November, 1871, it will be seen that I expressed the belief that the orders of General Sherman to United States troops to act as police, or otherwise interfere in the affairs or duties of the State or any of its officers, were made without reflection, and that the troops would be at once withdrawn from the State, or that the orders for their government be so modified as to prohibit their employment as police, or in any other way to interfere with any of the duties or functions of any of the officers created under the laws of this State.

These points were distinctly presented to the President, and his order referring my letter to you requires you to inform General Sheridan that if the troops under his command have received any orders which in any way conflict with the Constitution, &c., he is instructed to rescind such orders.

It is but a just compliment to the candor of the President to presume that he referred in his endorsement on my letter only to the orders that he had furnished to me in answer to my application for information, and to which I specially called his attention, as being, in my judgment, illegal.

To imagine that he intended, in response to my objections to specific orders, to direct General Sheridan to consider other and different orders, to which neither the President nor myself had made any allusion, in the whole course of the correspondence, is to do the President a wrong, to which I am not proposed to assent.

He did most certainly, in his endorsement on my letter, intend to refer to the consideration and judgment of General Sheridan the orders to which that letter referred.

Adhering to this interpretation of the endorsement of the President, I have nothing left to do but to thank you for the courtesy that suggested your letter to me of Dec. 30, 1871, and to express my profound regret that the President does not feel at liberty to disavow the acts of Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Sherman, that have been called to his attention, or to disclaim the authority that is asserted by the General commanding the army, to introduce troops into this State at his discretion, to act as police, or otherwise interfere in its internal affairs. Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

Hon. Wm. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1872.

Major J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island, Ills.:

DEAR SIR: You were in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of October, 1871, and were present at the interview between General P. H. Sheridan and myself. Will you do me the favor to state what transpired on that occasion, and what was understood to be the situation of affairs in the city, and in regard to the further use and employment of the military forces.

I am anxious your statement shall be as complete as is convenient to you. Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 13, A. D. 1872.

Governor John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois:

Yours of the 11th inst. received. You say that I was in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of October, 1871, and present at an interview between General P. H. Sheridan and yourself, and you request me to favor you with a statement of what transpired on that occasion, and what was understood to be the situation of affairs in the city, and in regard to the further use and employment of the military forces.

On the evening of Oct. 10, 1871, while on my way to Springfield, Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railway, near Monmouth, I received the following despatch, which had been forwarded to me from Rock Island:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10, 1871.

"*Major James M. Beardsley, Rock Island, Illinois*:

"Proceed immediately to Chicago with your command. Report to the Mayor, 322 Michigan avenue if possible, by special train. Take as many volunteers with you as you can.

"By order of the Governor,

"H. DILGER."

I reported, as per above order, with a four-gun battery, seventy-seven men, and sixty breech-loading muskets, with ammunition for all, Oct. 11, 1871, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and on the telegram received by me the Mayor of Chicago endorsed: "General Sheridan will direct. R. B. Mason, Mayor." I then reported to General Sheridan, and received from him the following official order:

"Captain J. M. Beardsley will report to General Forsyth or Major Jordan, with his company, for duty in the burnt district. Report at the base ball grounds.

"By command of General Sheridan.

"M. V. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant Colonel and Aid-de-Camp."

My command was employed on patrol duty and guarding the various depots of supplies until the afternoon of Oct. 12, 1871, when, in company with Adjutant General Dilger, I called at General Sheridan's headquarters, where I met you, and then and there made a verbal report to your Excellency and General Sheridan, stating that, during our stay in Chicago, we had been unable to find anything to warrant the reports that "men had been hung to lamp-posts," or "shot down" "for incendiary acts, or for violence to persons or property;" that the civil officers were fully competent to maintain order; that the citizens were already resuming business; and I gave it as my opinion that the regular and extra police would be more efficient, and the citizens quiet down sooner *without* than *with* the *military*. This statement was endorsed by both General Sheridan and Adjutant General Dilger. I then stated that a majority of my company was laboring or business men, and asked that they be not unnecessarily detained; and thereupon I received the following official orders, relieving me, with my command, from further duty, viz.:

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1871.

Colonel James M. Beardsley, Commanding R. I. Light Artillery:

You are hereby relieved from duty in the city of Chicago, and will return to Rock Island at your earliest convenience. Accept the thanks of His Excellency for the promptness with which you replied to his call.

By order of the Governor.

H. DILGER, Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1871.

Special Order No. 7.

Captain Beardsley, Company A, of the Rock Island Light Artillery, is hereby relieved from further duty in the city of Chicago. In ordering Company A back to Rock Island the Lieutenant General desires to express to them his thanks for their prompt action, and for the assistance they have rendered during their term of duty here.

By command of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan.

JAMES B. FRY, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Captain Beardsley.

In regard to the further *use* and *employment* of *military forces* in Chicago, judging from your conversation at that time with General Sheridan and Adjutant General Dilger, I supposed it to be the understanding, that the *civil authorities* were fully competent to maintain order, and that at the earliest convenience of those having charge of the *military*, their services would be dispensed with.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES M. BEARDSLEY.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Bowman, Daggett, Dore, Donahue, Eddy, Flagg, Harlan, Holcomb, Jackson (sick), Kerr, Langley, Laning, Marsh, McNulta, Nicholson, Richardson, Solomon (sick), Underwood, Voris, and Woodard.

READING OF BILLS.

A number of bills were read a first and second time.

Among those read a second time was the Chicago Police Commission bill, which was referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dore's bill regarding the payment of fare by persons riding upon horse railroads, was read a second time, when

Mr. STARNE desired the bill to lie over until he could present an amendment requiring such companies to furnish seats before demanding fare, and ejecting passengers for refusal to pay.

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD the bill was referred to Senators Starne and Jewett.

PAPER BILL.

The bill to pay George W. Chatterton $1,000 for paper furnished the State in 1869, was warmly discussed, the alleged fraudulent character of the contract being freely adverted to. The bill, by a close vote, was ordered to a third reading, the amount being cut down from $6,000 to $4,000.

CONVEYANCE OF CONVICTS, &C.

Mr. Crawford's bill relating to conveyance of convicts to the Penitentiary was read a second time. Mr. Crawford made some startling statements regarding such conveyance in the past, such as bringing convicts to the Penitentiary in a state of intoxication, nearly naked, etc., and the great expense attending the conveyance.

Mr. Crawford's bill relating to the diminution of sentence of convicts in the Penitentiary by days of credit, was read a second time. Inasmuch as the bill provides for restoration to citizenship in certain cases, Mr. EDSALL called attention to the provision in the Constitution stating that the General Assembly shall pass laws depriving persons convicted of infamous crimes, of the right of suffrage, whereupon Mr. CRAWFORD moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Penal Institutions, which was done.

THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. Crawford's motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 303 was passed, was made the special order for Tuesday.

READING OF BILLS.

Quite a number of House bills were read a first and second time.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The House bill on legislative apportionment was read.

Mr. EDSALL wanted the bill referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

Mr. FULLER objected because he wanted the bill made the special order for Thursday next at 3 o'clock p. m. It was finally set for that purpose.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. BANGS introduced a bill to fix the fees of Tax Collectors.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of free public libraries. Referred, in connection with another bill on the same subject, to the Committee on Municipalities.

EDUCATION BILL.

Senate bill 37 to establish and maintain a system of free schools, was made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

Colonel Morrison's House bill, to amend chapter 30, revised statutes, regarding tippling-houses, &c., was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ONE-TERM RESOLUTION.

The House resolution, regarding one term of office, was taken up.

Mr. FLAGG wanted, and so moved, the reference of the resolution, to go to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. WASHBURN opposed it. He did not want the resolution to go to any Committee, there to be strangled.

Mr. WHITNEY concurred.

Messrs. HAMPTON and PIERCE favored the reference.

Mr. EPLER opposed, denying the assertion of Edsall that the question was sprung with the sole view of influencing the coming nominations and elections.

Mr. BOYD concurred with Mr. EPLER in the resolution. He wanted the resolution, properly referred. He denounced the consideration of resolutions with as much buncombe injected into them as in these. It was culpable neglect of the duty when so much of interest to the people was committed to their hands. He characterized Sumner as lacking moral courage enough to apply his pet theory to his own office. The true doctrine was to let the people determine these matters, and he was willing to meet them. There was no necessity for reform. He argued that there was no need of contracting the term. The people never had, and never would, select a man not deserving of public confidence. He concluded by advising Senators to attend to matters of the State, and let national matters alone until the time came when there was reason to interfere.

Mr. CARTER concurred in the remarks of Mr. Boyd, in favor of referring. The motion to refer prevailed,—yeas, 16; nays, 10.

BILL TABLED.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to authorize Directors of charitable institutions to sell real estate. Tabled.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. HAMPTON succeeded in having his resolution providing for an adjournment *sine die* Feb. 15, called up.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S resolution, appointing the Chairmen of Standing Committees, of both Houses a Committee to determine as to legislation, was also taken up and offered as a substitute for that of Mr. Hampton. This resolution provides for an adjournment not later than March 1.

Mr. FULLER thought the time had not yet come to set a day for final adjournment. That about three weeks would find the Senate with its business completed. On motion of Mr. FULLER the resolution was referred to a Committee of five.

SALARY OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Mr. BUSH called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Fees and Salaries to report as to the advisability of providing for a salary for County Judges instead of a *per diem*.

Mr. PIERCE was of the opinion that the compensation of County Judges was a matter for County Boards to settle, citing the Constitution.

Mr. BUSH stated that the County Judge in his county held court every working day in the year at $5 per day, in addition to which the Clerk and Sheriff received $8 per day each.

Mr. CRAWFORD was of the opinion that the Constitution prevented the diminishing of the compensation of these officers.

Mr. BUSH thought, as the compensation was not a fixed one, but a *per diem* affair, it was competent for the Legislature to fix that *per diem*.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Senate bills were read the first and second times.

PROPOSITION TO FACILITATE BUSINESS.

Mr. ROBERTS offered a motion to rescind the rule providing that the House shall go into Committee of the Whole on every bill.

EVIDENCE AND DEPOSITIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases. The first section, which allows persons interested to testify, was carried with very little opposition. This bill, which was reported back with the recommendation that it pass, is substantially the same as the present law.

JURORS.

The next bill taken up was the Senate one concerning jurors.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the signing of the bill concerning bail in civil cases; the bill to legalize the act of the Governor in advancing money to the Penitentiary Commissioners.

Before the Committee of the Whole had finished the Jury bill it rose, and the House adjourned.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 22.—In the House, a joint resolution was offered by Mr. Kasson, to amend the Constitution of this State by striking out Section 10 of Article V., relating to the Judicial Department.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Irish, of Johnson, relative to a joint memorial to Congress, for the construction of a railroad and road bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton. Adopted.

Bills were introduced to repeal Chapter 140 of the revision of 1860, and Chapter 125 of the Thirteenth General Assembly, in regard to the rights of married women; to establish an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and to provide that arrangements be made to have the State printing and binding done by the same persons; to fix the salaries of county officers; to legalize the incorporation of the Burlington & Northwestern Railway Company; to amend Chapter 100 of the laws of Iowa; to repeal so much of Chapter 112 of the laws of the Eleventh General Assembly as provides for the publication of the general and local laws in newspapers in the several Counties of this State; to amend Chapter 112 of the laws of the Tenth General Assembly; to amend Section 3, Chapter 113 of the Tenth General Assembly; to amend Section 20, Chapter 172 of the Ninth General Assembly; prescribing the manner of assessing the property of railroad companies; defining the duties of County Superintendents of Common Schools; to legalize the acts of the Board of Directors in the Independent School District of Steamboat Rock, Hardin County; to secure laborers on railroads the payment of their wages.

Bills to repeal Chapter 55 of the Eleventh General Assembly, and fixing the time for holding court in Winneshiek County, were passed.

Bills to establish county seats in newly-organized counties; to amend Section 507 of the revision of 1860 were referred.

In the House, Senate bill No. 3 was passed.

In the Senate but little was done.

Resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Kaler, Representative-elect from Dubuque County, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

NEBRASKA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—A despatch from Lincoln states that the Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on Wednesday at 11 p. m.; also adopted a concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Schofield to proceed in Joint Committee to elect a Governor.

The House met at 2 p. m., and found that the Chief Clerk was missing, and the journals stolen. The Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched after the missing clerk, and journals. The journals were at last found in the vault of the Auditor's office. The minutes were read and approved, and the House adjourned until to-morrow at 2 p. m.

Messrs. Sanders, Thayer, Livingston, Furnas, and Paddock, are talked of on the streets of the city as the prominent candidates for Governor.

No excitement prevails. Considerable activity among local politicians was displayed here this afternoon in consequence of the sudden move inaugurated by the Legislature. The train to-morrow will carry a full delegation of the friends of each gubernatorial candidate, and an exciting race and desperate wire-pulling is anticipated.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—The following is just received from Lincoln:

Hilton is elected President of the Senate. The office of Governor is declared vacant, and a resolution for an election for Governor by joint convention on Wednesday has passed the Senate. Send down a company of militia.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Senator Kennedy having been sent for, arrived at Lincoln to-day, and a quorum was obtained in the Senate. The office of Governor was declared vacant, and a resolution for an election of Governor by joint convention passed. The Senators who adjourned the Senate on Saturday had left for their homes. Many members of the House assembled at 2 p. m., and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Chief Clerk, Cropsey, who was absent, to compel the return of the Journal of the House. Cropsey refused to respect the warrant of arrest. At 3:30 p. m., Cropsey was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. There was no quorum in the House, and in the Senate Kennedy returned home, leaving the Senate without a quorum. There were 12 members of the House out of 33, and 4 Senators out of 13 present. No roll has been called in either House. Governor James refuses to recognize any act of the Legislature, having adjourned that body on Saturday.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—This afternoon, in the Senate, a bill was introduced to revise and codify all laws relating to compensating persons for property appropriated by corporations other than municipal.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint three engineers to examine all the public works of Ohio.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke Duly Lionized at Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—This has been a gala day for this city. The visit of the Grand Duke is not an every-day affair, and Kansas was determined to make the most of it. The Lieutenant Governor and Committee of Reception met the Ducal party at the depot, and Governor Elder welcomed them with the following little speech:

Your Imperial Highness:

As Chairman of the Legislative Committee it becomes my duty, as well as pleasure, to convey to you the consideration of His Excellency, the Governor, and welcome you to the State of Kansas. It is gratifying, indeed, to know that you have kindly consented to visit the Capital of our young and prosperous commonwealth, the border of civilization. In compliance with the order of the day the Committee is here to take charge of your Imperial Highness and your distinguished friends, and to escort you to the city as the guest of the State.

This party then proceeded in carriages to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where they were introduced to many citizens and strangers. At 1:15 they proceeded to the Capitol and were introduced to the Governor, Supreme Court, and State officers, and numerous ladies and gentlemen.

Meanwhile the two Houses had convened in joint convention, when the party was introduced to the Legislature by Governor Harvey. Speaker Cobb welcomed the Duke in the following words:

Your Imperial Highness:

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to welcome you to our Capitol and invite you to partake of the hospitalities of our beloved State. I do this in the spirit of republican simplicity befitting the citizens of Kansas. We are conscious that our offering does not rival the splendor of the ovations which have greeted you in other parts of the republic, but be assured that our hearts thrill no less warmly with the feelings of good will and comity towards your imperial father and your country than those of our countrymen elsewhere in America, who hailed your advent with joy. Kansas, the child of the nation's travail for universal liberty, delights to honor the son and representative of him who, seated in the mightiest throne in Christendom, by the sublimest act of justice and of courage, struck the chains from millions of men. Alexander and Lincoln—great emancipationists. We couple them. Our martyred President and your Emperor—friends in life. On behalf of the State of Kansas, friends of my country, welcome, welcome.

Senators and Representatives, I have the honor to introduce to you His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, the guest of the State.

The Grand Duke replied nearly as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I am happy to meet you, the representatives of Kansas in the city where the first efforts for liberty were commenced, where the strife that led to the emancipation of Lincoln, that you speak of, first originated. I return thanks for the kind manner in which you referred to my father, and to his Government, and for the cordial reception that you have given me.

After an introduction to the members of the Legislature and others, the Duke and party returned to the Executive Chamber, and spent nearly an hour in viewing the capitol and grounds. The party then returned to the Hotel, and at 3 o'clock they and the Committee and State officers and members of the Supreme Court partook of a sumptuous dinner. Soon after dinner the procession reformed and went to the depot, and at 5 p. m. a special train with the Ducal party left for the East, and General Sheridan and suite left the Ducal party here, leaving town on the 1 p. m. train. The city has been crowded with visitors from all parts of the State.

LOUISIANA.

State of Affairs at New Orleans— Emory Instructed to Hold His Troops in Readiness to Prevent Bloodshed—Carter Concludes to Postpone His Proposed Hostile Movement.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—A copy of the following was sent to Carter and Warmoth this morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.

SIR: The following despatch has just been received from Washington, and I consider it proper to furnish a copy to the contending parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Colonel W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of armed bodies of men, should such occur, and to guard the public property from pillage or destruction. Keep this Department informed of your action.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

The Warmothites have now decided that it requires fifty-four members of the House and nineteen of the Senate to constitute a quorum; thus annulling their action repealing the obnoxious laws.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—After announcing the contents of General Emory's despatch, Carter said: "Thus the United States troops and General Emory are used to perpetuate infamies which would drive any Northern or Western State into revolution, and which will all be unearthed when the Investigating Committee arrives."

The cry of "Let us fight! We're going in, anyway," was raised by the crowd. Carter replied: "The men who let their passions overcome their reason would ruin any cause. I forbid any one acting under my commission to take a step which would bring them in conflict with the veteran troops of the United States." He then ordered his men to rest on Custom House street.

When Carter concluded his speech the crowd slowly dispersed. Canal street, this afternoon, was unusually quiet. The action of the President, in preventing a conflict, seems to give satisfaction to the citizens, in view of the early coming of the Congressional Committee, which promises peace and a solution of the political troubles.

THE WEST.

A among Sentiment in Utah Against Its Admission as a State.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 22.—The sentiment among Gentiles and liberal Mormons against the admission of Utah is assuming a positive and formidable shape. But little else is talked about to-day. The opponents of State sovereignty declare the question to be loyalty to the Government of the United States vs. the leaders of the Mormon Church. An organized movement was on foot for an appeal to Congress.

General P. E. Connor, formerly military commander of this district, has accepted an invitation to speak against Utah as a State, this week. Mormon journals indirectly defend United States Attorney Bates against the recent charges of the Grand Jury. They say it is a secret movement against admission.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 341 Wabash av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.

V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from

The Great Fire.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Neat Black and White Dark Check Poplins at 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Satteens and Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 20 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gent's British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

THE CELEBRATED

Cherry Mine Coal,

The best Soft Coal in the market. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, delivered in any part of the city at

$9.00 PER TON.

CHERRY MINE COKE, at $10 per ton, delivered.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

	In Yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG	$11.50	$12.00
SMALL EGG	11.50	12.00
RANGE	12.00	12.50
NUT	11.50	12.00
INDIANA BLOCK COAL	8.50	9.00
WILMINGTON COAL	5.50	6.00

CHAS. CLEAVER,
Office, 481 Wabash-av., Yard 62 Lumber-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT OR CABINET PIANO.

The superior excellence of these magnificent drawing-room instruments is attested by the constantly increasing demand for them. They are now the most popular style made. The following are some of their points of superiority:

1. They are the handsomest pianos made.
2. They occupy less room than any other.
3. They are much easier for a lady to open or close, and, when in use, no dust can enter them.
4. No other form of piano has such a pure "singing" quality of tone.
5. Though of greater capacity than the square piano, they occupy so much less floor space that place can be found for them in any room, and they can be easily moved through any ordinary door without trouble.
6. The action of every cabinet, fitting every other of the same style, if the tone fails to exactly please the purchaser, the action can be changed without changing the piano.
7. The piano is more durable, and stands in tune far longer than any other piano made.

SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., cor. Sixteenth-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company OFFICE.

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

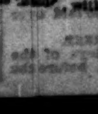
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. Government Artificial Limb Manf'g Co.



Wabash-av., and 79, 81 and 83 Sixteenth-st., Chicago. The largest, oldest, and most complete manufactory of the kind in the United States. We manufacture to order all kinds of surgical and orthopedic instruments, crutches, trusses, canes, &c., &c. Address all communications to J. E. GARDNER, U. S. Commissioner, corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago. N. B.—Best artificial legs, warranted FIVE YEARS.

REVOLVING STORE-WINDOW.

A new and very easy plan for closing store-windows from the inside, with wood or metallic shutters. Address H. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 267 State-st., Chicago.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Terms on Which Partially Completed Frame Buildings May be Completed.

The Street Cleaning Contract—The Militia to be Gratefully Remembered.

Mr. Thompson Confirmed—School Land Leases.

No More Miner Lamps—The City Printing—Another Meeting Saturday Evening.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen, and A. C. Hesing, who sat next Ald. Carney: Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

PETITIONS, ETC.

A petition of Eliza Dyke to finish a frame building on Fulton street, near Sangamon, was referred to the Board of Public Works, with power to act.

—A petition of Dr. A. J. Baxter, containing bills for professional services, was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting.

—A petition from the proprietors of a wholesale meat market on Randolph street, asking for the reduction of a rental, presented by Ald. McGrath, was referred to the Committee on Markets.

—Half a dozen free licenses for peddlers and others were granted on petition.

—A petition from Messrs. Heuman & Titus, with regard to the fire ordinance was referred.

—An invitation from a Fire Extinguisher Company to witness an exhibition, corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, was accepted.

—A petition from Samuel Ladd and others, for right of way for the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

—A communication from George D. Harvey, offering to purchase a lot, belonging to the city, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, was referred.

—A petition of G. W. Noble to move a frame building from West Randolph to West Jackson street, gave rise to discussion on the fire ordinance, before it was referred.

—A petition of Mr. S. Taylor offering to purchase a lot on the South Side, was referred.

ALTERING A FRAME HOUSE.

A petition of Dr. T. W. Carr, of No. 325 West Madison street, asking permission to remove his building, was presented.

Ald. Holden moved to grant the permission. He stated that the petitioner was going to brick the front of the building.

Ald. Gardner moved to amend by granting the permission on condition of his building a 12-inch wall all round his house.

The amendment was lost.

The prayer of the petitioner was granted.

THE POST OFFICE BLOCK.

The following petition was presented:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner represents that he is one of the lessees of the Post Office Block, so termed, on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. That said lease expires about eight years from this date, and at its expiration he has the right to purchase said land at a valuation then to be had. Your petitioner is about to erect a costly and permanent building on said land suitable to the locality, and your petitioner respectfully petitions in view of the fact that the School Board have resolved to sell the land to the Government as a site for the Government buildings, at its present value, that your honorable body will allow your petitioner the privilege of purchasing at its present value, as proposed by the School Board. And your petitioner further represents that he has suffered a total loss of the valuable improvements erected on said land, and owned by him, his insurance being wholly in Chicago companies and worthless, and that, under the circumstances, he should have the first privilege of purchasing said lot at its valuation.

Referred to Committee on Buildings.

COMPENSATION FOR A HUSBAND.

A petition was received from Elizabeth Deering, asking for compensation for the loss of her husband, Andrew Deering, a policeman, who died from injuries received in the discharge of his official duty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

FINISHING HOUSES.

A petition of Peter Staats to finish a house on the North Side, caused Ald. Busse to speak on the fire limits.

Ald. Gardner insisted that the Board had no power to act in violation of the fire ordinance.

The prayer of the petitioner was granted.

PERMISSION TO FINISH FRAME BUILDINGS.

Ald. Bateham, under a suspension of the rules, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to prevent the completion of all frame buildings not exceeding two stories in height, now in process of erection within the fire limits, where the same are advanced 50 per cent on the original estimated cost of their erection and completion; and where the expenditure does not exceed 50 per cent on the originally estimated cost, the building shall be discontinued; but where the building is advanced beyond 50 per cent on its estimated cost of design, and does not exceed 50 per cent on the same, the Board being judges, the parties may proceed to finish the same, not exceeding two stories in height, by entering into bonds to brick the same in a safe and satisfactory manner within six months from this date, the roof to be constructed as prescribed by the present fire ordinance, unless already completed. Failing to comply with these provisions, they shall not proceed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and are hereby requested to cause the present system of galvanizing frame buildings with a four-inch coating of brick to be immediately discontinued, as we believe it to be unsafe at all times, and especially if the building should take fire from the inside, as the walls will be likely to fall with almost the great heat of the fire, thereby endangering the lives of the firemen, and throwing off all protection to the surrounding property; but in place thereof would require the wall to be not less than eight inches in thickness, and well secured to the posts and studding.

The resolutions were adopted.

STREET CLEANING.

Ald. Daggy said the paved streets of the city had heretofore been cleaned by Colonel Wright, whose contract had expired last November. The Board of Public Works had not advertised for bids as required by the charter. He understood that a great many persons were anxious now to compete with the Colonel, who believed that unless the bids were immediately offered they would be unable to compete. There would be a saving to the city of from $20,000 to $30,000 annually by competition. He presented the following order, which was passed:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, directed to advertise, without delay, for bids for cleaning the paved streets of the city, the work to be commenced on the first day of May next, for one year.

SIDEWALK IN A NEEDED QUARTER.

Ald. Daggy presented an order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on the north side of Randolph street, from State street to Michigan avenue.

It was adopted.

DWELLING FOR A POUND MASTER.

Ald. Tracy offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to erect a suitable dwelling for the Pound Master of the South Division.

It was passed.

BOND APPROVED.

The official bond of J. J. Healy, Deputy Clerk of the Police Court, North Division, was approved.

CLARK STREET VIADUCT.

A report and ordinance from the Board of Public Works for a viaduct over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway track, on North Clark street, was presented. The estimated cost of the same is as follows:

Curb walls	$15,835.60
Paving	5,959.34
Filling	4,984.50
Engineering and superintending	495.59
Total	$25,275.03

To the estimates was appended an ordinance directing that a viaduct be constructed in accordance with the plans submitted.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division.

WEST PARK COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

The report of the Board of West Park Commissioners for the year ending Dec. 30, 1871, was placed on file.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for the year ending Oct. 31, 1871, was placed on file.

Ald. Holden wanted to have it examined, but on learning the date, failed to prosecute his inquiry.

THE SCANDINAVIAN REGIMENT'S CLAIM.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the petition of the Scandinavian Regiment, asking compensation for services rendered after the fire, was taken up. The Committee reported adversely to the claim of the petitioners, but assured them and all others who assisted in the preservation of order at that time that their efforts would never cease to be gratefully remembered.

The report was concurred in.

J. K. THOMPSON'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor, appointing J. K. Thompson as member of the Board of Public Works, in place of General McArthur, whose term had expired, reported in favor of the same and recommended the appointment.

The report was concurred in and the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

[In the confusion incident to the invasion by the mob a week from last night, it was stated that the appointment was confirmed. The Mayor's communication then was, on motion of Ald. Holden, referred to the Judiciary Committee.]

SALE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The Committee on Schools presented a resolution, which was adopted, ordering that the City Comptroller be authorized to advertise for bids for the school building at the corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets.

SALE OF THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

The Committee on Schools, to whom was referred a resolution of Ald. Wilce, proposing the sale of the old Bridewell lot, and the 72½ feet lying north of it, reported in favor of the same.

The report was concurred in, and the resolution thereunto attached was passed.

LEASING OF SCHOOL LANDS.

A report from the Committee on Schools was read, embodying the following:

Resolved, That the Law Department of this city be, and they are, hereby directed to prepare and report to the Council an ordinance containing provisions to the following effect: That all lessees of school lots or lands in the burned district who will, within thirty days after the passage of said ordinance, enter into a written obligation or agreement to be prepared by the Law Department to surrender their present leases after the expiration of two years from the time the present valuation took effect, and will pay for the said two years 6 per cent on such valuation, shall have the privilege of taking new leases for the term of twenty years from that date on a new valuation, and to be reappraised every five years. The form of the new lease to be prepared by the Law Department, and that the ordinance be so framed as to give the benefit of this proposition to those who have paid, as well as to those who have failed to pay their rents.

The resolutions were ordered to be laid over and published.

STRAIGHTENING WEST LAKE STREET.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division reported an ordinance, before the Council before the fire, for the straightening of West Lake street, west of Western avenue.

The engrossment was waived, and the ordinance passed.

THE BRIDEWELL SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY.

The Committee on the Bridewell, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor notifying the Council of the appointment of Mr. C. E. Felton as Superintendent of the Bridewell, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, reported resolutions in favor of his salary being fixed at that amount, and requiring him to give bonds of $10,000, all previous action of the Council fixing the salary of this officer being rescinded.

The report was concurred in and the resolutions adopted.

LAMP POSTS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The Committee on Gas Light, to whom was referred the resolutions of Ald. Lengacher, authorizing the erection of lamp posts on certain streets in the North Division, reported in favor of the passage of the same.

The report was concurred in.

NO MORE FANCY STREET LAMPS.

The Committee on Gaslights, to whom was referred a communication of the Board of Public Works, with respect to the further use of the "Miner street lamp," reported that the said Miner street lamp was in every way inferior to the street lamp heretofore in use, and cost 50 per cent more. Hence the Committee reported recommending that their further use be discontinued.

The report was concurred in.

BILL OF N. P. LOBERG.

The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the claim of N. P. Loberg for work done on the City Hall, reported favorably to the payment of the same.

The report was concurred in.

WALWORTH & CO.

The same Committee, to whom were referred the bills of Walworth, Twohig & Furse, for the heating apparatus of the Court House, recommended their payment.

The report was concurred in.

ANOTHER MEETING THIS WEEK.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to adjourn.

Ald. Bailey moved that when the Council adjourn it be until Saturday evening.

Ald. Holden moved that the Council's adjournment be until Wednesday evening.

The motion to adjourn was lost,—yeas, 12; nays, 20.

Ald. Thompson moved that the Council, at its adjournment, adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening to consider the fire ordinance.

Ald. Tracy moved to amend by making it Saturday evening.

It was carried.

Ald. Schmitz moved to adjourn. The motion was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 19.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Sherwood moved that the report of the Committee on Printing, on the price to be paid for the city printing, and also the communication of the *Evening Mail* Company, be taken up and engrossed.

Ald. Holden wanted to have the *Republican* do the city printing. He moved to reduce the rates from 40 cents to 30 cents where it occurs, and 37½ cents to 20 cents.

Ald. Thompson inquired what the circulation of the *Republican* was.

A general smile pervaded the Council.

Ald. Sherwood defended the action of the Committee. If the Council were going in for such papers, they might take the *Union Park Banner* or *Dorkey's Weekly*.

Ald Gill was never in favor of the *Evening Post* for the City Printer, but the *Evening Post* was nominated in a caucus in which Ald. Holden was a very prominent member.

Ald. Bateham thought the *Evening Post* had no more circulation than the *Mail* or the *Republican*.

Ald. Daggy held that the paper was designated past redemption.

Ald. Woodman saw no reason why the *Mail* should be chosen in preference to the *Post*. Its circulation was larger and it was a more respectable sheet.

Ald. Otis offered the following substitute for Ald. Holden's resolution:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals, from the daily newspapers now printed in the city, in the English language, for all city printing, for the term of two years, to be done in the corporation newspapers, and report to this Council at the next meeting, for its action thereon.

Ald. Clarke moved to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

The Board of Public Works.

It may not be generally known that the meetings of the Board of Public Works, through whose hands is disbursed more than one-half of the municipal expenditures, are held in secret, the doors of the room being invariably locked against the public, whose only information as to the transactions of the Board usually come by word of mouth from the Secretary, or his assistant, or, at best, is obtainable from the book in which are recorded the minutes of the proceedings. Such are the facts, and it is also true that there is no systematic regularity in the meetings of the Board. It is supposed to be in session at all times, or, at least, to hold a session each day. The present practice is to meet whenever it is convenient for each of the Commissioners to be present, and it often happens that not more than one or two formal meetings a week are held. There would seem to be no good reason why the Board of Public Works, like the Board of Police, should not hold their meetings at stated times, nor why those meetings, like those of all the other Boards, should not be of a public character. It is understood that as soon as the Board shall have been reorganized an effort will be made to effect these changes.

A Fugitive from Justice.

Detective Dressler, of Pittsburgh, left this city last evening having in charge Frank Seibert, who is wanted in the smokey city for obtaining goods under false pretences. Seibert was at one time possessed of a large amount of cash and real estate, and was a successful grocery dealer. He lost heavily in speculations and failed, but went to work again and put a stock of goods into his store on time, representing that he had sufficient property to secure payment. It appeared that he had not, and one of his creditors had him arrested. He was indicted by the Grand Jury and held to answer, but when his case was called in Court he was missing. It was ascertained that he was in Chicago, and thither Dressler came for him. He was running a hotel, the Artic House, Nos. 95 and 97 South Canal street, and was doing a good business.

The Gambling House Affray.

Justice Scully issued a warrant, yesterday morning, for the arrest of Jack Dowling, one of the gamblers who was in the saloon, No. 73 West Madison street, at the time W. W. Wert shot himself and was struck on the head with a revolver, the blow crushing his skull. The charge against Dowling is assault with intent to kill. He has not been arrested, as his whereabouts are unknown to the police. Wert's condition was about the same yesterday, and his recovery very doubtful. Some people think that the Wert who was struck is J. C. Wert, of the firm of Colby & Wirt, and it is, therefore, stated that the latter is not the man.

Five Garroters Arrested.

Two more unfortunate belated pedestrians were attacked by garroters on Sunday night, and relieved of their valuables. Pat. O'Brien, of No. 169 Dekoven street, was knocked down on the corner of Dusold and Jefferson streets, and robbed of $40 in greenbacks. Joseph Mann, who lives at No. 240 West Twelfth street, was assaulted on the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets, and is without a watch. There were five young men in the gang who attacked and robbed O'Brien and Mann; and the police succeeded in capturing three of them,—James Johnson, Martin Galvin, and James Welsh. They were identified, and committed to jail, by Justice Scully, in default of $500 bail each for a further hearing.

Miscellaneous.

The Shakspeare class at the Christian Union will read "Henry VIII" this evening.

—About $400 worth of cutlery was stolen from the store of Brintwell, King & Co., No. 57 West Lake street, on Sunday night.

—Wanted, at the Employment Department of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, first-class help. Places supplied free of charge.

—Henry Taylor, who resided at No. 53 String street, died suddenly on Sunday evening. He had been suffering from an ulcer on his leg for some time, but otherwise was healthy.

—The plain sewing department of the Ladies' Christian Union, located on the corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, calls for all kinds of sewing—plain dresses, skirts, undergarments, etc. Will the generous public promptly respond?

—D. L. Moody lectures to-night at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and West Indiana streets. Subject, "Daniel." Singing by 150 boys and girls of the Tabernacle Band of Hope, conducted by F. S. Hanson.

—A policeman, while passing De Lacey's stable, corner of Church street and Archer avenue, on Sunday night, saw a blazing kerosene lamp in the building, and broke open the door and extinguished it, thereby averting a conflagration.

—A little boy named John Proppen, aged 10 years, was run over by a team driven by John Klees, at the corner of Eighteenth and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon, and had his left leg broken. He was taken to his home, No. 30 Nutt street.

—Lawrence, Kan., has raised $5,599.30 for the Chicago relief fund. Of this amount $3,000 was sent forward on the 20th of October; $2,750 was paid out in Lawrence to assist destitute sufferers who reached that city; and $130 remains uncollected.

—Two boys were captured, last evening, just after they had broken into the cigar store No. 129 West Lake street. One of them had five boxes of cigars in his arms, but dropped them when he saw the policeman. Both were locked up, and will have a hearing at the West Side Police Court this morning.

—In the course of the burglars' raid upon the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel, Sunday night, a gentleman was robbed of a note which he had just paid in bank. The thief, on getting to the hall light, ascertained its valueless character, whereupon he coolly refolded and shoved it under the gentleman's door, where the disgusted owner found it, next morning.

—The gamblers who were arrested by the West Side police on Saturday night, were arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning. Harvey Smith, proprietor of No. 33 Madison street paid $50, and nine inmates of the place $20 each. John Graves, of No. 42 West Randolph street was fined $30, and fourteen men who were playing faro when the police entered, were assessed $20 each. Andy Daniels, of No. 23 West Madison street, and Morris Martin, of No. 118 on the same thoroughfare, had their cases continued until this morning.

To the Wholesale Trade.

The building 80x100 feet on the southwest corner of Washington and Franklin streets—now in the best business section of the city—will be finished as fast as the weather will permit—probably before the 1st of May. The first of the four stories is nearly up. The whole building can be used very advantageously for a single store, and it is offered for this week for rent to the wholesale trade. Tracings of the building—to be finished to suit a tenant—can be seen at THE TRIBUNE office, No. 15 Canal street, between 1 and 3 p. m.

New Billiard Room.

The proprietors of the Sherman House Billiard and Sample Room will open a branch establishment of the same kind at No. 448 Halsted street, near Twelfth, this evening. The old favorite, Pete Snyder, will be Superintendent. At the opening several billiard experts will be present and display their skill, among whom will be Rhines, Vermeulen, Bassford, and others. Messrs. Durr & Dorr cordially invite their friends to be present.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Conclusion of a Notorious Divorce Case.

Transaction in Corn—Question of Salary—Mechanic's Lien.

The Blue Island Hot Coffee Homicide—New Suits, Etc.

Superior Court.

THE VON GLAHN DIVORCE SUIT.

The once notorious divorce suit of Mathilda Von Glahn against Baron Hildebrand August Von Glahn, was finally disposed of yesterday by the entry of a decree of divorce in favor of the complainant, on the ground of cruelty. The case has been pending in the Courts for many years, though the real controversy has been in regard to the question of alimony, the Baron being possessed of a very considerable fortune. The case was tried before a jury nearly two years since, when a verdict in favor of complainant was returned. The decree gives the custody of the child to Mrs. Von Glahn, and requires the husband to pay over to her, without delay, the sum of $10,000, in lieu of all claims for alimony and dower.

OTHER DIVORCE CASES.

Lizzie A. Busbee v. John L. Busbee. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married April 21, 1861.

—Fanny M. Tryon v. Albert M. Tryon. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married July 13, 1870.

A CORN TRANSACTION.

The case of Robert F. Burt and another against John M. Wallace, Andrew M. Henderson, and Robert S. Wallace was on trial. This is a suit to recover $10,000, the value of a quantity of corn sold to defendants. It seems that plaintiffs employed one Paul to purchase corn for them, which he did, and shipped it to the defendants. The defendants, however, claim that Paul drew on them for the amount, and that plaintiffs must look to him, and not to them, for the money.

A QUESTION OF SALARY.

In the case of Samuel C. Smith, against the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, a verdict for $400 was returned. This was a suit to recover for services as bookkeeper before the present organization of the company was effected. The defence claimed that, at the time the supposed services were rendered the company sued was not in existence, and, that the present stockholders were not liable for the sum claimed to be due.

EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment was commenced by Frederick R. Wilson against J. W. Morse to recover possession of Lots 15 and 16, Block 2, Sutton's Addition, being a subdivision of Blocks 1, 2, and 3, Assessor's Subdivision of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, township 39 north, range 14.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Edward Hanson against Mary Moore for a mechanic's lien on the premises at the southeast corner of Elm and Selah streets.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Gustav Gottmanshauser against Augustus Bauer, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

CASE.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by William Dabucke against R. Forest, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by James G. Merriam against Julius Loescher, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

Circuit Court.

THE BLUE ISLAND HOMICIDE.

The trial of Joachim Geist, charged with murder,—the killing of his wife Frederica,—had been set down for yesterday, but when the names of the witnesses were called it appeared that Mrs. Martha Reck was absent. Her husband represented that she was sick, and that she might or might not be recovered by the time when her testimony would be required. This uncertainty, because she is a material witness, having been the first person to view the body after death, and the one who heard the first statements of the accused after the alleged homicide, caused the State's Attorney to apply for a continuance. This the Court granted, under the circumstances, there being no imputation of want of diligence on the part of the People.

THE CHAPIN SHOOTING SCRAPE.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, the case of Charles H. Chapin, policeman, was continued to the next term. The indictment in this case charges the defendant with the wilful and mischievous shooting of John Coughlin, the driver of a wagon, for not, upon the instant, turning from the railway track upon the approach of a car upon which the policeman was riding. The accused claims that he can show by one Charles Devlin that he acted in self defence, for that as he was about to arrest Coughlin for a breach of the ordinance in relation to street railways, that individual struck him twice severely, with an iron wrench. This witness is absent from the city.

Circuit Court.

ATTACHMENT.

The case of Ralph A. Loveland and others against Arman G. Hyatt and James P. Taylor, was on trial. This is an action of assumpsit to recover an alleged indebtedness of $1,667.46, with an attachment in aid sued out on the ground that defendants were about to conceal their property for the purpose of hindering creditors.

REAL ESTATE.

The case of Augustus Bauer against Gustav Gottmanshauser was restored. This is an action of ejectment to recover procession of the south 7 feet of the north ½ of Lot 22, Bronson's Addition.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Joseph H. Bradley and another against Charles J. Metzner, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The furious snowstorm which prevailed last evening was unheeded by at least enough people to densely pack the Academy of Music in every part, there being little or no standing room. There was an unusually large number of finely-dressed ladies in the audience, and how they ever got home through the snow is cruel to contemplate. It was the inauguration night of the career of the Academy as a star theatre, with "Rip Van Winkle" as the attraction, and Robert McWade as *Rip*. This actor is not altogether new to Chicago, having played an engagement in this city nearly two years ago, and the occasion hardly calls for extended comment on the merits of his personation of a character rendered famous by one of the greatest of living artists. The story varies materially in detail from the Jeffersonian version, but the central figure is almost identical. It is the same *Rip* in nature, though Mr. McWade's interpretation and handling of the *role* are in the main peculiar to himself. In his hands the humorous side of the character is more strongly developed, though he is not lacking in the later and more pathetic phases. There are numerous novelties in his version of the play and the *role*—so many, in fact, that no one need be deterred from witnessing it through fear of finding a copy. There are numerous points of resemblance, it is true, but it is due to Mr. McWade to say that he is far from being an imitator, and that he is an actor of genuine merit. His personation of *Rip* is excellent, and he will have little difficulty in keeping up the interest during his engagement. The support of the company was, generally speaking, very acceptable, though the cast of the play is not one requiring very much at the hands of the company. The part of *Eda* (*Rip's* termagant wife) was not judiciously placed,—and it is sincerely to be hoped that it is not the best that we must expect from Mrs. Wight, who is unfortunate in making her *debut* in a *role* to which she is so poorly adapted. Her faults are not so much in action as in interpretation and make-up, the character being violently overdone in some respects, while weak in others. After making due allowance for a "first appearance," there was yet much room for improvement, if not occasion for a reassignment. The reappearance of Mrs. Myers in a *role* in which she has become so familiar, was the occasion of an outburst of applause which must have been exceedingly flattering to that lady. No one will expect to hear from us that she was all that could be desired. She always is that, and her many friends will be glad to greet her again. Of the other ladies in the cast Miss Whittle made a most pleasing impression by her grace and naturalness, and it is easy to see that she will not fail to gain favor. The male assignments were all well borne, more especially those of Messrs. Padgett, Pritchard, Maynard and Everham. There was noticeable a lack of smooth-working efficiency which will wear away quickly as the members of the new company get better acquainted with each other and with the audiences, and there is little reason to fear that anything will be wanting in this respect.

The play was superbly put on the stage, the scenery in the Catskills being a gem of artistic effect. "Rip Van Winkle" will remain under-lined until further notice, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

The Lingard Troupe, headed by the "par excellence," W. H., took possession of the Michigan Avenue Theatre last evening, and were greeted with much the same class of auditors that have attended the Wyndham performances in the same house—which is equivalent to saying that the theatre was full of fine toilets and beautiful faces. Inasmuch as Lingard has a sort of versatile reputation as an actor, excelling in comedy and burlesque as well as in his specialties, the audience was in doubt, until it took its programme, what the entertainment was to be. Taking warning, however, from his Opera House experiment in burlesque, Lingard put on a couple of very entertaining comedies, and sandwiched them with his character acts or sketches, in which he is simply unapproachable.

The opening comedy, "A Wonderful Woman," without having any character to monopolize the business, gives chance for some fine comedy acting, which was excellently done by Lingard himself, though the hero (if a comedy may be said to have such an appendage) was assumed by Frank Evans, who will do to play in any combination. The female parts were taken by Alice Dunning and Dickie Lingard, the former carrying the weight of the business and dressing the part magnificently. The bit of acting allotted to Miss Lingard was hardly large enough to allow her to add or subtract from her previous high reputation in her own line. In the afterpiece she showed to much advantage.

But the part of the performance which everybody went to see, and which they united in applauding to the echo, was of course the "Lingard business," as it is now generally called. Out of nearly a dozen sketches the favorites were "Naughty but Nice," and the old familiar "Par Excellence." The impersonations were the same that have been before given, with the addition of William M. Tweed, which did not seem to be up to the standard of the others.

The same bill will be given this evening.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble gave their patrons, last evening, a bill replete with laugh-provoking features. The occasion was signalized by the first appearance in Chicago of Mr. J. H. Surridge, the noted New York tenor, who won an enthusiastic *encore* on "Darling Daisy." His stage presence is excellent, and his voice unusually strong and clear. Arlington was twice called out on his favorite song, "The Idol of Darwin," and finally silenced the galleries by one of his characteristic diffident speeches. Ben Cotton as *Orderly*, in "Obeying Orders," provoked a storm of laughter which deafened his stalwart trump. Irrepressible as he ever is in his determination to sweep the house clear of sorrow over the Great Fire, he fairly outdid himself last evening, finding in Morton, as *Mrs. Gun*, an able assistant. Arlington and Price played "Scenes on Calumet River," and Ben Cotton, in the sneezing scene in "Peter Piper," wound up the entertainment in a merry manner.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The old troupe were never more successful than in their new location. The hall on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, which presented only a bare and blank stage on Saturday, was so far refitted in the intervening time as to prevent a very handsome stage "set" last evening, and the company took naturally to their new quarters, seeming almost as much at home as in the old Dearborn. The bill presented was an excellent one, and perhaps the strongest yet brought forward by the company. In the first part Manning showed excellent judgment in resuming the bones himself, and putting Rice at the other end. Since it appears to be settled that the amusement public are not to have anything new, it is well to stick to sterling old acts,—which is probably the reason why "Turn Him Out" (under a new name), the Nilsson business for Ricardo, and Rice's *Felix Rosim* were repeated. McKee and Rogers are fully as popular as ever in "Rebecca Jane," and, taken as a whole, the bill is an excellent one. The accommodations which the hall furnishes in the way of chairs, instead of benches, are duly appreciated, and the large audience of last evening is only a symptom of what Manning may expect during his stay,—especially if it don't storm.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

A fair audience greeted the presentation of "The French Spy," at the Globe Theatre, last evening, Miss Marietta Ravel appearing in the three characters of *Henri St. Alme*, *Hamet*, and *Mathilde*. Her sword combat with *Mohamet* was an exceedingly skilful and animated one, and her carriage under the thrilling final interview with *Colonel de Courcey* that of a heroine. Mr. Linham, in the latter character, merited high praise. The performance commenced with the comedy of "Delicate Ground," Miss Blanche de Bar personating *Pauline*.

GENERAL KILPATRICK.

The first lecture of the second Star Lecture Course was delivered last evening in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, by General Judson St. Patrick, who has supplemented his reputation as a cavalry leader by a more enduring one as a brilliant narrative lecturer. The subject was "The March from the Mountains to the Sea," being a splendid description of Sherman's exploits in Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The fact that the lecture has been before delivered in this city, and fully reported for THE TRIBUNE, precludes the necessity of a detailed account of the narrative. The author has made some few changes and improvements in parts of his lecture, and the effort is at present one of the best reminiscences of the war that exist. The audience was a much larger one than could have been predicated from the state of the weather, and well filled the body of the church, with large colonies in the outlying regions of the wings and galleries. A remarkable feature of the entertainment was the voluntary on the organ by Professor Baumbach. This extraordinary performance began at 7:40, and was prematurely cut off by the sexton at 8:20, giving the audience full measure of music. Inasmuch as the lecture was announced for 7:45, this episode was in questionable taste.

SHERMAN'S FIREOPTICON

of Chicago as it was, is, and is to be, was exhibited last evening, in the Chapel on the corner of Peoria and Jackson streets, to a large audience of invited guests, all of whom were highly pleased with the entertainment as a meritorious and highly artistic representation of the subjects embraced therein. Want of space forbids extended criticism at this time. A public exhibition of the Fireopticon will begin this evening at the same place, preparatory to an extended Eastern tour.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Charlotte Cushman, who is among the greatest living histrionic readers, will appear, according to previous announcement, next Monday evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The great desire to hear her was shown from the rush for season tickets when it was announced she was to appear probably for the last time in the West, and as the sale of single tickets begins this morning, those who desire good seats will profit by the experience of the disappointed season-ticket buyers, who arrived "just too late," and secure their tickets early.

ELIZA LOGAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The announcement of the death of Mrs. Wood, the Eliza Logan of long ago, recalls the once it was my good fortune to see her strong, kind, honest face, and learn, from her, profound respect for one of a class I had been educated to regard as outside the pale of Christian sympathies. During one of her engagements in Pittsburgh, twenty years ago, she and "Grace Greenwood" did me the honor to drive nine miles to our old Swissvale home, and spend an afternoon with us. In the whole course of my then life, I had been once in a theatre, and had regarded actresses, and all other women who spoke in public on the stage, as persons to be religiously shunned; but the profound respect with which she inspired me has remained a part of myself even unto this day. It induced me to watch her career, to study her history, and it was all consistent, all true and brave. She thought the theatre ought to be a high school of morals, an instrument for good and not for evil; that, in amusing or entertaining the public, the drama should lead it to higher planes and nobler standards of duty; that, in its wholesale condemnation, the Churches handed over to the powers of darkness a most potent agent, which should have been made their auxiliary. To such as she we owe the better influence of theatrical representations to-day; and as I recall that pleasant afternoon in the old log-house, under the trees, by the side of the babbling brook which furnished its musical accompaniment to all our conversation,—"Grace Greenwood," then in the early flush of her womanly loveliness, and crowned with her first laurels; Eliza Logan, a star who drew crowds at every appearance, and elicited most enthusiastic applause in every act, so thoroughly self-poised, so unassuming and simple, yet commanding in manner,—it is one of the most pleasant reminiscences of a long life. I have met few women who have so impressed me with a sense of their earnestness and truth, and deep-seated feeling of accountability to Him who judgeth, not man's judgment, but as knowing all things. I sympathize deeply with the friends from whom she has gone away, but feel that it must be well with one who so earnestly desired to make the world better than she found it.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

WILLIAM H. SEDLEY SMITH.

A San Francisco telegram announces the death of Mr. Wm. H. Sedley Smith, the veteran actor, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Smith was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Dec. 4, 1806, but nearly all his theatrical life had been passed in this country. He early in life adopted the stage as a profession, and became call-boy in the theatre at Shrewsbury, England, where he soon began to play minor parts. In 1822, being then only 16 years old, he obtained his first regular engagement as walking gentleman at the Theatre Royal, Lancaster. In 1827 he received offers from Mr. Simpson, an American manager, and on May 16 sailed for this country, and made his first appearance in June, 1827, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Diddler* in "Raising the Wind," and *Lothair* in the "Miller and his Men." In 1828 he became a member of the company at the Tremont Theatre, which opened on Sept. 1, 1828, with J. B. Booth as acting manager. Mr. Smith received $30 a week, and Mr. Booth $100 a week and $100 a night for ten performances. His first benefit was on the 13th of April following. The next season at the Tremont opened with Mr. Smith as stage manager. Soon after Mr. Thomas Barry became stage manager, Mr. Smith continuing a member of the company, with which Miss Fanny Kemble, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Barrett, Tyrone Power, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. J. Wallack, and Miss Clara Fisher appeared at different times as stars. Mr. Smith was also a member of the company when Miss Cushman made her first appearance. In 1836 he went to the National Theatre. In 1840 he was again at the Tremont, under Dr. J. S. Jones' management, and during that year Fanny Elssler made her first appearance in this country, receiving $500 a night. In 1843 he became stage manager of the Boston Museum, a position which he filled with increasing ability until 1860. In 1867 he became stage manager of the Continental Theatre, and in 1868 a member of the Museum company again. In 1869 Mr. Smith went to California and became stage manager of the California Theatre in San Francisco, under the management of John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett. Few men were better known in the profession, and he had not an enemy in the world, so genial and affectionate was his disposition. As one of the landmarks of the American stage he will long be remembered.—*New York Times, Jan. 20.*

A KIND WORD FOR FISK, JR.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: While travelling, I have noticed papers have used my name in a slurring manner as "the woman who introduced Miss Mansfield to Mr. Fisk." "That I was now under the assumed name of Annie Sutton, Mr. J. Sutton, of our company, being my husband, and Annie Wood not my name, but used only at times on the stage." As I meet with many country papers having copied some notices from yours, and knowing you have spoken in the most kindly words of the late Mr. Fisk, and must therefore be one of his many friends, I have written you. I have no reason to be ashamed of my own name, though I do deeply regret it should be brought before the public in connection with a wicked woman like Mrs. M., to whom I have not spoken to for a number of years. My right name is Annie Wood, and I have always used my own name in the theatre. I was never married, and it was by mere accident that I am playing under the name of Annie Sutton. This lady was engaged to travel with Mrs. Macready as the soubrette of the company, and the bills of the tour were made out in New York. At the last moment Miss Sutton sent word she could not go, and I was engaged to fill her place, and that is the reason my own name is not on the bills. Not that I was ashamed of it, for I defy any person to say aught against my character. I hold a good position as a stock actress, and my profession, which I depend entirely on for a living, always brought me a good one—though we all meet with ups and downs in public life; and once, while in a dark hour, I met with Mr. Fisk (whose generous heart was ever turned toward another's sufferings), and a kind word from him placed me in a New York theatre (not one of his—I never played in either), where I was getting a good salary, and was in a position to better myself in my profession. In him I always saw the true gentleman, and many of our profession will feel that they have lost their best friend. As I battle with public life to gain an honest living, I beg of you to be generous in your remarks toward me should any bit of gossip fall upon your table from some country reporter who has gained half the truth and fills up the rest at his own pleasure. If you can place me in any better light toward the public, (who must certainly look upon me as a bold, bad woman to be connected with Miss Mansfield), I shall indeed be grateful towards you, as I am depending upon the public for a living. I remain, very respectfully,

ANNIE WOOD.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 16, 1872.

EDMUND KEAN AND EDWIN FORREST.

During one of Edmund Kean's visits to this country Edwin Forrest, then a boy of 18 or 19, was leading man at the Albany, New York, Theatre. Forrest had never seen the great tragedian, and when, therefore, it was made known to him that Kean was coming to Albany for a week, the young actor trembled at the mere thought of playing with him. The play was announced, "Othello," Kean as the *Moor* and Forrest as *Iago*. The bills were out, and as Forrest walked the streets they stared him in the face from all sides. The eventful day at last arrived. Rehearsal was called at 11 o'clock, and Forrest was promptly on hand. They waited long and impatiently for the star, but he came not. It was known that he was in the city, and had taken a suite of rooms on the second floor of the leading hotel. Kean had not even sent a representative to the theatre, for the present custom of the "star" absenting himself regularly from rehearsal, and having his "business" explained by some actor who travels with him, and understands his ways and moods had not then come into vogue. At this day Forrest seldom attends a rehearsal, but depends altogether upon his chief "support" to see that all is arranged, and at night, too, this "support" invariably goes upon the stage before the rising of the curtain upon each act and fixes things according to the well-known wishes of the tragedian. At the time we write of, however, the star was always expected at rehearsal, and Forrest's heart sank into his boots when all hope of Kean was given up that morning, and it was determined to go ahead without him. They did the best they could, but *Iago* was far from satisfied that things would go smoothly in the evening. At the close he walked toward the hotel in which the great man was cooped up. Kean had seen nobody, but had gone directly to his apartments and closeted himself with his books, at least so thought the trembling youth as he gazed from the opposite side of the street upon the building. It was positively necessary that he should see Kean before his performance, for every star has his own "stage business," his peculiar place of standing during certain scenes, and frequently changes exits and entrances. At last he "screwed his courage to the sticking" place and crossed over. At the office he wrote upon a slip of paper "Mr. Forrest for Mr. Kean," and handed the paper to a servant, who went off, and presently returning and bowing low, said, "This way, sir." Forrest followed, with no very brave heart, it must be confessed, and was soon, for the first time, in the presence of Edmund Kean. He saw a little old man, with black eyes and very white face, his form covered with a long dressing-gown, and almost hidden away in a huge arm-chair.

"I am Mr. Forrest, sir, your *Iago* of this evening."

"Glad to see you, sir; take a seat. What will you drink," thundered Kean.

"I never drink," replied Forrest, timidly.

"Never drink. Bah! Well, I do. Please ring that bell."

The bell was rung, and at the coming of the servant, Kean ordered a gin punch, which was quickly brought and placed upon the lid of the open piano. This lid gave satisfactory evidence, by numerous sticky rings which marked its polished surface, that the present gin punch was by no means the first. As Kean took the glass in his hand, he turned suddenly round, and addressing Forrest, said:

"Did you ever hear me sing, sir?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "This is the first time I have had the honor of meeting you."

"True; I forgot. Well, you shall hear me sing," and seating himself at the piano, he played an accompaniment to and sung with power and beauty the ever-charming stanzas of Moore, closing with the words:

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
The scent of the roses will cling round it still.

"Well, sir, what do you think of that?" he asked, as he ceased.

"Very, very good, indeed, sir."

"Well, what will you drink?"

"I cannot drink, sir."

"I can, though. Please ring that bell."

As before, the bell was sounded, another gin punch ordered, brought, and drank.

"Mr. Kean," said Forrest, "you were not at rehearsal to-day."

"No, sir, I was not. I am sick and tired of these things."

"But, Mr. Kean, I do not know your 'business,' and I—"

"Young man," said Kean, rising, "I'm going to do you a great favor;" and, stepping to a table, he took up an old faded book. "This is my stage copy of 'Othello.' You will find everything marked in it. Now, good-day, but stay: what will you drink? Nothing! Well, I will. Please ring that bell. Thank you. I will see you to-night."

The theatre was more than crowded that night. It was literally packed. Seats had brought enormous prices at auction, and the house overflowed with humanity. Nor was it quite audience. They yelled, howled, fought, and even shot at each other, but when Kean appeared the tumult was immediately quelled. He carried everything before him. Forrest never before played better, and was frequently encouraged during the evening by Kean, who, in a stage whisper, would say to him, "Capital," "Excellent," "Well done, sir!" At the close of the third act Kean approached Forrest and said: "Where were you born, sir?"

"In Philadelphia."

"In Philadelphia! I am going there. I will not make your fortune, sir, your fortune, for you are an actor—a real actor."

Kean did go to Philadelphia, and while there was given a dinner. It appears that Philadelphia was partial to giving people dinners, even so far back as that time. Kean was, of course, toasted, and, after replying in the usual terms, said: "I met a very extraordinary young man in Albany the other day. His name is Edwin Forrest. He was born in Philadelphia. He did *Iago* to my *Othello*, and made the best *Iago* I have played with for years. I tell you, cherish that young man. Watch him, for he will yet be the greatest actor on the American Continent."

Forrest shortly afterward played in Philadelphia. This time the seats for his "Othello" were sold by auction. Kean's prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.—*Washington Sunday Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1872.*

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A Patrolman Turned Rioter—Resignation and Appointment of Policemen—A Disorderly Band Wagon.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the City Hall, yesterday, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Sheridan and Reno.

Policeman William Schmidt, of the Lake Street Squad, was charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer. Deputy Superintendent Sherman testified that, on the night of the riot at the City Hall, Schmidt was very drunk. He was not detailed for duty at the Council Chamber, and had no business there. After the stones were thrown through the windows, he looked out at the crowd, and some one told him he would get hit, if he was'nt careful. He said there was no danger, as he was "fire proof." Mr. Eisas, one of the Mayor's police testified that he saw Schmidt in the Council Chamber with a police cap on his head, and a star on his breast. He picked up a report of the Relief and Aid Society and threw it down exclaiming, "D—n it, where has the money gone to?" He spoke to Alderman Carney, saying, "We want you to do what is right for us, and we are here for that purpose." Ex-Commissioner Gund, who was present, said he saw Schmidt, and did not think he was drunk. Schmidt denied that he was intoxicated, and said he was ordered to follow the crowd, after they left the hall, by the Deputy Superintendent. He was fined five days' pay.

The resignation of policemen Fred. D. Liphard, M. C. Palmer, Jeremiah Casey, M. C. Bluhm, and of Edwin Roberts, of Truck 4, were received and accepted.

The Board then examined candidates for appointment as policemen, and selected the following named men, who are subject to a medical examination before being sworn in: John M. Daley, Michael McMahon, James O'Connor, Joseph Kegley, Henry J. Ebbinger, Patrick D. Tyrrell, Jerome A. Baily, James Linden, Frank Zeman, Joseph Jweka, Gustavus Burtar, Charles Sartmer. They are requested to report at the police headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning. There are thirty-one vacancies on the police force, and the remainder will be filled in about two weeks.

A communication in reference to a "disorderly band wagon," belonging to a West Side concert hall, was referred to the Superintendent of Police.

The Board then adjourned.

LOST AND MISSING.

Another List of Persons Inquired for by Friends, Through the Relief and Aid Society.

John Redden, of the Union Stock Yards, inquires after two boys, named John Redden, and Martin Malcolm, aged 14 years, who have been missing since Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871, two days after the fire, and are supposed to have left Chicago on one of the railroads. John is of dark complexion, dark brown hair. Martin is light complexion; both boys are rather large for their age.

John Hippert, of West Unity, Williams County, Ohio, writes that he would like to adopt two poor children, a boy and girl, about 10 or 12 years old, whom he would provide for, and educate as his own.

Ann Conway, who lived at No. 1285 South Franklin street, is inquired after by Catharine Latty, No. 49 Longland street, Bradford, England.

Edward Doran, who was in the furniture trade at No. 171 Chicago avenue, near Wells street, is inquired after by his mother, Frances Doran, No. 16 Lower George street, Kingstown, Dublin.

Charles Plowright, who was formerly employed by the Chicago City Railway, is inquired after.

Mr McKee, a carpenter, is inquired after by his wife, at Bay View, Wis. Address S. S. Spencer, Bay View.

H. C. Boydell is inquired after by his mother, Mrs. Henry Boydell, No. 8 Winthrop street, East Boston, Mass., who sends a box and letter.

Adolph Strasser is inquired for by Mrs. Nancy Strasser, to whom address, care of Philip Mantner-Magyar, Szek, Hungary.

Mr. Charles A. Badger is inquired for by his brother-in-law, Mr. E. Ferren, of Manchester, N. H.

Money Lost.

A poor German woman, one of the victims of the great fire, yesterday lost $160 on the street, the money having but arrived in the morning's mail from a sister in the old country. The poor woman, without this money, is entirely destitute. Particulars of the loss will be found in our advertising columns.

Ho! for a Sleigh Ride.

Sleighing parties and others will find splendid single, two, four, and six-horse turnouts at the well known Centre avenue stables, Nos. 370 and 372 West Madison street. Call early. First come, first served.

The Congressional Opposition to Civil Service Reform.

From the Detroit Tribune (Republican).

* * * These gentlemen at Washington may need some education on this matter, and if they do, it is safe to promise that they will get it. The people are aroused upon this question of corruption in office. They appreciate now, as they have never before in the history of this Republic appreciated, the utter rottenness of the whole office-holding system. They know that the Government patronage has become an instrument of spoilation, and that the uses to which it is now put are in every respect demoralizing and corrupting. They sympathize with every effort to unloose the hold which thievery, direct and in its more occult forms, has insidiously established upon our systems of administration. They will not be slow to condemn all attempts to avert the probe from rottenness or to protect the guilty from punishment. They were too thoroughly awakened by recent events to make it possible to now hoodwink or cajole them in regard to this important matter.

Congressmen will do well to give these facts their due weight, and to guide their courses accordingly. The people mean to put an early end to the era of official corruption, and we predict that political destruction will be the fate of the men who seek to block up the only path thereto,—that of civil service reform. No party can stand that arrays itself against this movement, and no Administration is deserving of respect or support that fails to give an honest and full trial to any experiment of reasonable promise looking toward that end.

—An attempted elopement at Grand Grove, Cape Breton, the other evening, resulted fatally to one of the parties. William Butler, who, while waiting the appearance of his love, near her father's house, was shot by her brother and wounded so that he died the next day. His assassin has been arrested and committed for trial, the Coroner's jury finding him guilty of wilful murder.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Circuit Court Judges Clamoring for Their Pay.

Award of Contracts for Furnishing Provisions and Fuel to the County Institutions.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Julius White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns.

TRIAL OF INSANE PATIENTS.

A communication was received from the County Clerk requesting the appointment of an attorney to look after the interests of the county in trials of insane persons in the County Court.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

JUDGES ASKING FOR PAY.

A petition from the Judges of the Circuit Court, praying to be paid $2,000 on account of salary,—the remainder to be paid when the question of the full amount be settled,—was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HARTWELL BROS.

A communication from Hartwell Bros., requesting an amicable settlement of their bills, was received.

The Chair stated that he had been called upon by one of the firm, who had inquired whether the Board would confer with them on the subject. He had replied that a proposition to that effect would probably be received by the Board.

It was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

EXTRA HOURS AND EXTRA PAY.

A communication from S. G. Bradley was received, claiming that the Board had no right to deduct from his salary as Bailiff, the services for which he had received outside pay being performed "before breakfast and after supper," when the county had no claim on him. He prayed that the $10 deducted from his pay be refunded.

The prayer was granted.

PAY UP.

A petition from residents of the town of Lemont was received, complaining that of the sum of $1,000 voted for the building of a bridge by the Board of Supervisors, only $600 had been paid, and requesting that the balance be paid.

Commissioner Skelly said he was Highway Commissioner of the town, and made the contracts, and could vouch for the truth of the statement, which was a matter of history.

NOT A COUNTY BURDEN.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill of Benjamin L. Cleaves, for stoves and fixtures of the Criminal Court, recommended that said Cleaves have leave to withdraw his bill, on the ground that the county was not responsible for the expenses of the Criminal Court. It was adopted.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of paying James Hogan and the Calumet Roofing Company for work on the Court House. The report was adopted.

AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

The Special Committee, to whom were referred the various bids for supplies for the county, presented their report, of which the following is a summary:

MILK.

For supplying milk there were four bids, the lowest being that of Charles Harms, at 15½ cents per gallon. The Committee recommended the award of the contract to him; and it was adopted.

MEAT FOR THE HOSPITAL.

For meats for the hospital there were seven bids, the lowest being those of J. Higgins & Co. and J. G. Wustrum, who were ready to supply all meats at 9 cents per pound. The Committee drew lots between them, and the result was that the latter was recommended to have the award. The contract was awarded as recommended.

MEAT FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM.

For meats for the Insane Asylum there were seven bids, the lowest being that of Messrs. Kendall & Hansan,—$4.74 per hundred pounds for beef and mutton, and to them the Committee recommended the award, on the condition of their furnishing salt meats at the same price. The recommendation was concurred in.

MEAT FOR THE COUNTY AGENT.

For meat for the County Agent there were four bids, at 6 cents a pound. The Committee recommended the following awards: For the North Division, F. Kohammer, at 6 cents; for the West Division, W. Reinhardt; and for the South Division, J. G. Wustrum,—the last-named being conditional upon his establishing a market in a central place in the South Division. If Wustrum declines, the contract is to go to Reinhardt on the same terms. If he declines, the Superintendent of Charities "will look for a contractor for the North Division at 6 cents per pound." The report was concurred in.

WOOD FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM.

For wood for the Insane Asylum there were two bids, the lowest being that of Henry Harms, at $6.95 per cord, to whom the Committee recommended the award of the contract. Concurred in.

BREAD FOR THE HOSPITAL.

For bread for the County Hospital there were five bids. Messrs. Childs & Verdier's bid of 3 7-10 cents per pound was the lowest, and the Committee recommended the award of the contract to them. It was concurred in.

BREAD FOR THE COUNTY AGENT.

For bread for the County Agent, there were five bids. To Childs & Verdier, as the lowest bidders, at 3 cents a pound, the Committee recommended the award of the contract. Concurred in.

"RATTLE HIS BONES OVER THE STONES."

For the burial of paupers, there were four bids, that of William Veheniah at $1.75 being the lowest, the Committee recommended that the contract be awarded to him, coffins being of dressed stuff and stained. The recommendation was concurred in.

FLOUR FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM.

For flour for the Insane Asylum, and Poor House, and County Agent, there were five bids. The Committee were in favor of awarding the contract to supply the Asylum and Poor House to J. H. Clough as per sample 3, exhibit E, at $6.28 per barrel delivered. The Committee also recommended that the same party be awarded the contract for supplying the County Agent with flour as per sample 3, exhibit D, at $6 per barrel. It was so ordered.

BUTTER.

For the supply of butter, the Committee recommended that the bid of Fred Boerner, at 20 cents per pound, be accepted, and the contract awarded to him. It was so determined.

DRUGS.

For supplying the county with medicine, there were four bids, the Committee recommending that the award be made to Messrs. Hurlbut & Edsall. Concurred in.

GROCERIES.

For the supply of groceries there were seven bids. The Committee were convinced that the firm of Forsythe & Co. deserved the award of the contract, and recommended that such contract be awarded them. The report was adopted.

FURTHER TIME.

The Committee asked further time to examine the bids for printing, stationery, boots and shoes, etc.

THE WORK ON THE COURT HOUSE.

The bid for carpenter work on the east wing of the Court House, from J. Middleton & Son, the Committee recommended be referred to the Building Committee.

The report as a whole was adopted.

Several bills were then taken up and read, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

HAINES' TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the Clerk be instructed to purchase fifteen copies of Haines' Township Organization laws for the members of the Board, to take the receipt of each member thereof, to be returned to the Clerk when a member's term expired. The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 7; nays, 5.

The Board adjourned till Wednesday.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. F. Lowentraut, of Bloomington, has been blessed by his wife with four sets of twins. The last two were born only a few days ago, one of whom has since died, and the other is in good health.

—John Law, a native of Philadelphia, who settled in Peoria in 1844, died in that city on Friday last. He erected there the first distillery, with which branch of business he was long connected. He was best known as a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he held the office of District Deputy Grand Master.

—The Bridge Company of Keokuk is raising the dyke on the Illinois side to 17 inches above the high-water mark of 1870, which will enable the ferry to effect a landing during high-water,—a matter heretofore difficult, if not impossible.

—The new block erected on the burnt district in Urbana is made of brick, two stories high, and presents a fine appearance. It was up and enclosed in less than ninety days from the time the old buildings were burned down.

—A piece of the tine of a pitchfork, five inches long, has just been taken out of the leg of the son of Mr. James M. Ramsay, who lives near Nashville. He fell on the pitchfork five months ago, and broke off the piece referred to, which he carried about with him until cut out as stated above.

—The Canton *Register* states that Mr. J. H. Atwood, of that city, had an escape from a serious, if not fatal, accident on Monday of last week. He was on top of a freight train which was engaged in switching at the depot. While passing from one car to another, the train being in motion, he fell between the cars. Fortunately, he struck on the drawbars, or couplings, in such a manner as to be able to save himself from going beneath the cars. He was somewhat frightened, but received no serious injury,—excepting that he now prefers to eat his meals standing, if there is no cushioned chair handy.

—Seventy thousand tobacco caddies were made by one firm alone in Quincy last year, in addition to sashes, doors, and house fittings.

—The Circuit Court of Rock Island County was engaged all last week on a case in which the amount sued for was $78. It was entitled Plummer vs. Behan. A year ago last August the son of the defendant broke his leg, and Dr. Plummer was called to attend to him. Upon presenting his bill to the above-named amount, Behan refused to pay it, alleging some malpractice or other as the reason. On the trial nine physicians and surgeons gave testimony as to whether Dr. Plummer's treatment of the limb was of the proper character or not, and the testimony was as varied and contradictory as it could be. Six other witnesses were also examined. The jury returned a verdict of $60 for the doctor, while the costs to the County extend up among the hundreds.

—The ice business carried on in the immediate vicinity of the cities of La Salle and Peru has attained proportions which probably are not surpassed in any other locality in the Northwest. The aggregate crop will approximate 130,000 tons. Value of the tools used in harvesting about $50,000. Number of men employed, 500. Wages paid out, nearly $60,000. Number of steams owned and employed by the ice merchants in moving the crop, six. Number of barges thus owned and employed, eighty. Total value of such steamers and barges, $270,000. Total amount of capital invested in steamers, barges, steam engines, and other tools and appliances employed in the business about $322,000.

—The Pekin *Register* gives the following particulars of the death of John Senat, of Cincinnati Township, Tazewell County, on Saturday. Mr. Senat was born in Lexington, Ky., March 19, 1796. When 3 years old he came with his widowed mother to the Territory of Illinois, and settled at Kaskaskia. He enlisted in the war of 1812. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, where he had since resided.

—A buggy, with the Stuart fifth-wheel attachment, is on exhibition at Mound City. Its owner can turn both horse and buggy round in a space not exceeding their length.

—On Saline River, fourteen miles from Shawneetown, near the dividing line between Gallatin and Saline Counties, salt has been made since 1810, though the manufacture has not been extensively prosecuted. The boring is 1,100 feet deep. At that depth was found the sandstone through which the brine percolates. The water rises up to within about 200 feet of the surface. From thence it is pumped up. The salt is procured by the process of boiling, not evaporation. At present, 50 barrels are produced daily, of good, marketable salt, worth $2.25 per barrel. The Company has several wells, though only one of them is now used. It is enlarging its works, and in a few months expects to produce 300 barrels daily.

IOWA.

A white prairie chicken has been caught in Chickasaw County.

—The relatives of William Williams, who was drowned in Clear Creek last spring, have instituted legal proceedings against Johnson County, and claim the sum of $5,000 for their bereavement. They allege that the deceased lost his life because the county neglected to furnish suitable and safe bridge accommodations.

—At Keokuk, eighty pews have been taken in the new Presbyterian Church, the rental amounting in the aggregate to $5,000.

—The Muscatine *Journal* says: "A curiosity well worth seeing is a relic of the Chicago fire at G. B. Dow & Co's. It is a brandy-flask melted out of all shape, with the cork undisturbed, and containing a considerable portion of its original contents. In appearance it is not unlike a frozen dish-rag. We understand the owners have been offered $10 for it,—whether as a relic, or for the superior brandy it is supposed to contain, deponent saith not."

—In some Iowa counties the farmers are organizing mutual fire insurance companies.

—The Cerro Gordo *Republican* says: "On Wednesday morning last, a large prairie wolf, a tame one, owned by Milton Price, of this place, which had broken its chains, was seen by a young son of Mr. L. S. Hazen, who recently moved here, playing with some dogs. This boy, with some others, gave chase, pursuing the wolf with clubs and stones. Approaching too near, the wolf, now enraged at the treatment he had received, pounced upon young Hazen, and would quickly have made way with him had not three or four men come to his assistance. The wolf showed fight until he was dead, and made a desperate defence. The lad, who is about 9 years of age, was severely bitten about the neck and shoulders. The animal was a great pet with his owner, was very valuable as a retriever, and was well trained for deer."

—The Dubuque *Times* has the following: "It is an item of considerable interest to the traveling public to know that towing and freight steamers on the Mississippi and its tributaries are permitted to be allowed to carry forty more pounds of steam to the square inch, and that the Supervising Inspectors of the several districts have been instructed to grant permits to such boats as are safe. Others will not be permitted to navigate."

—An Iowa pioneer, Mr. Martin Bain, died recently at his residence in Jefferson Township, Mahaska County, in the 88th year of his age.

—The ice in the Mississippi at Davenport is twenty inches thick.

—The wife and little ones of Mr. Phil. Hanser, a well-known resident of New Wine Township, a blacksmith by trade, are now almost frantic with grief over the absence from home, since the 15th inst., of the husband and father. No motive for his willingly forsaking his family is known, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

—There are 249 newspapers published in the State of Iowa. Of these, 183 are Republican, 33 are Democratic, 25 with politics unknown, and 4 are neutral. The daily papers in the State number 21, of which 14 are Republican, and 7 Democratic.

WISCONSIN.

Wachtel will visit Milwaukee for a week, commencing Feb. 19.

—The Beaver Dam *Citizen* says the catching of pickerel must be a good business now, as about 50 fish-houses are observed on the pond, each one occupied by a keen-eyed fisherman.

—The grant County *Herald* says a most promising lead prospect has been "struck" near Fairplay, on land belonging to Mrs. Williams, whose sons and a Mr. Conners of Dubuque, are the fortunate individuals. They found the lead only ten or twelve feet below the surface, and in quantities indicating a larger and richer lead than any other ever worked in all that region.

—Thirty persons in Columbia, each owning a cow, have formed themselves into a mutual insurance association so far as cows are concerned, and, when an animal dies, each member pays fifty cents.

—In response to a petition of members of the Milwaukee Young Men's Association, who agreed to pay $2 each per annum toward defraying the expenses of a chess room, the Directors have set apart their room for that purpose.

INDIANA.

A Delaware County girl became so infuriated at a young man she was "sweet on," because he married her rival, that she bit off his thumb, but he softened her anger by presenting her with a calf.

—Numerous married women in New Albany have declared their intention to prosecute any saloon-keeper who sells liquor to their husbands, as they are habitual drunkards.

—The Dunker Brethren are preparing to erect a $5,000 brick house of worship in Sugar Creek Township, Montgomery County, during the present year. The Rev. Abner Bowers heads the subscription list with $400.

The Lebanon *Patriot* says that Fred. Redenbaugh, of that county, who is 76 years of age, can cut and split 150 rails per day. He has never carried a watch, never saw a monkey, and never loaded or fired a pistol. He has had three wives, and is on the lookout for the fourth.

—About six weeks ago, it was determined to dig a well at Putnamville to supply a water-tank for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad at that point.—Mr. John Zahn, Master Carpenter of the road, being entrusted with the work. He employed a force, and opened a well about five feet in diameter. The work progressed slowly, as the men had to drill through solid rock for some distance, then came to hard clay above another stratum of rock. While one of the workmen was drilling, through this clay, at a depth of 37 feet, he suddenly struck a vein of strong sulphur water, which came up with such force and volume that it was with much difficulty that he was drawn out of the well before being overwhelmed. The work was prosecuted through the rock below this clay two feet deeper, when such a volume of water rushed up that it filled the well, overrunning it at the surface.

A SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Destruction of the Town of Oran.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* of the 8th of November gives further intelligence than that reported by telegraph of the late disastrous earthquake at Salta. On the 21st of October, at 11 o'clock at night, when most of the inhabitants of the doomed town of Oran had retired to their houses, the first shock was felt. The greatest [illegible] once prevailed, and the people rushed madly into the streets; few had [illegible] to bed, as for hours before a dull, rumbling noise had been heard in the distance, and all feared that it portended some unusual catastrophe. The shocks continued at intervals for nearly nine hours, during which time forty distinct movements of the earth were felt. The pavement of the streets was split open,—now here, now there,—and the houses fell in confused heaps of ruins. There is only one death to record, that of Sr. Reyes, and some contusions to other persons. Most of the inhabitants rushed out to the camp after the first shock, and so saved their lives; but the town of Oran may be considered as totally destroyed.

The following is the official despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Government of Salta, announcing the dreadful catastrophe:

ORAN, Oct. 23—6:30 p. m.

SIR: I write in sorrow and alarm to request that you will inform His Excellency, the Governor of the Province, that the town of Oran has disappeared, nothing remaining of it but ruins. The earthquake shock commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued until 5 o'clock this morning. Thirty-eight or forty shocks were felt in all, and it is feared that more will follow. The unfortunate inhabitants are on their knees imploring the mercy of the Almighty. The losses and injuries to persons are not known accurately, but everything is being done to discover if any persons have been crushed by the fallen houses, or are beneath them. His Excellency, the Governor, must excuse my not sending him a longer report, as I am busy aiding the sufferers, and have only time for this short note. God preserve you.

HILARION CARASCO.

Private letters from Don Julio Aguirre to his father, of the same date as Mr. Carasco's, state that the whole town disappeared in ten seconds, not a stone remaining on a stone. The inhabitants were huddled together without anything to shelter them from the burning rays of the sun, and apprehensive of fresh shocks every moment. There were two persons killed. Don Aguirre had only left his dwelling a few seconds when it tumbled like a house of cards. News has been received from Jujuy to the effect that the earthquake was felt there with fearful violence, and that a volcano has burst forth in eruption and it is feared that subterranean movements may be expected along the whole line of the Andes. The people of Salta are making the noblest efforts to relieve the sufferers.

The Small-Pox.

From the New York Evening Post, Jan. 12.

A very long report on the ravages of small-pox throughout the world, by Dr. Moreau Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, will be presented to the Board of Health, at their meeting this afternoon, with the endorsement of the Sanitary Committee, recommending that 20,000 copies be printed for distribution. The following is an abstract of the report:

The following is a statement of the deaths by small-pox during the first nine months of the year 1871, in various places, with the population of each, and the percentage per thousand of deaths to the population. It may safely be estimated that the deaths indicate about one-fourth of the total number of cases occurring:

	Population.	Deaths.	Per ct. per 1,000.
Berlin	800,000	3,171	3.92
London	3,250,000	6,906	2.12
Liverpool	525,000	1,591	3.03
Manchester	380,000	210	.55
Sunderland	100,098	682	6.82
Newcastle	130,000	524	4.03
South Holland	100,000	5,101 (5 mo., '71)	51.01
Philadelphia	674,000	1,888	2.78
New York	942,000	805	.85

These figures show that while this disease has, during the past year, swept away its thousands in other cities, New York has a death record of only 805 out of a population of 942,252, a percentage of 85 per 1,000.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The Court-room was packed. Mr. Steele continued his argument in defence of Mrs. Wharton, contending that he had shown the failure to prove guilt, and that the prosecution had substituted cruel suspicions. He minutely reviewed the chemical and mechanical testimony as showing Mrs. Wharton not only not guilty of poisoning General Ketchum, but that she did not and could not have administered the poison. He said the notoriety that had been given the prisoner by this trial could never be forgotten; but the jury can give her life and liberty, and he thought they could, and begged them to do it quickly. Mr. Steele then appealed most eloquently to the jury on behalf of the devoted daughter, and closed his argument, when a recess was taken. After recess Attorney General Syester commenced his argument, assuming that it had been proved that Ketchum died from unnatural causes, referring to the statements by Mrs. Wharton on Monday, arguing that it was proven that her purchases were made on that day, one by prisoner in the forenoon, and the other by Mrs. Chubb for her in the afternoon. This poison was in possession of the prisoner, and all the circumstances went to show for what purpose. He was arguing on the symptoms of hyperesthesia when the Court adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

One thousand certificates and over, that Neuril will cure Neuralgia. Druggists all sell it. Fuller & Fuller, wholesale agents.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offenses connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$4.50
Five copies, one year	20.00
Ten copies, one year	35.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST CITY!

THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE FIRE FIEND; OR, CHICAGO AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

A complete history of the GREAT STORM OF FIRE.

Embracing all of interest. Eminent of thrilling and startling incidents, "Hair-Breadth Escapes," the fearful ravages of the Fire Fiend, the sea of seething flame, Reign of Terror, etc., by a resident of Chicago interesting Eye-witness, and an eye-witness of the destruction of the beautiful Garden City of the West.

PROFUSELY AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

[illegible]

WELLS & CO., Publishers, [illegible] New York.

[illegible]

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TO CAPITALISTS.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO, paying over one per cent per month, FOR SALE. New buildings, centrally located, renting for $450, gold, per month; price, $45,000, currency. Fine residence property in Oakland, renting for $150 per month, gold; price, $17,500, currency. 160 acres adjoining Lake Park, ten minutes' ride from Oakland; house, stable, fine orchard, and all improvements; price, $25,000, currency (property adjoining this held at $700 per acre). I have many other choice properties where amounts invested will pay 12 per cent per year. DAM & BLANCHARD, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial, and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Miss A. C. MALLORY,

RESIDENCE—No. 131 WABASH-AV.

Miss Mallory is desirous of forming a class, which shall be known as one of the best in the city. Hereafter pupils will be received who wish to study music individually.

PARIS.

The Orleans Princes in the General Assembly.

Marriage of the Duke de Nemours' Daughter to the Prince Czartoriski.

The Duke d'Aumale and the Academy.

An Alleged Communist—The Emperor of Brazil.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Dec. 25.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

After much discussion and many preliminaries, which hurt their cause more than they helped it, the Orleans Princes have taken their seats in the National Assembly. Their friends, who have made much out of this, must permit me to say that the week has been a bad one for them in every respect, and it would not take much more to ruin them entirely in public estimation, where, up to this time, and even now, they stand well. I give the details of this peculiar performance, which some think is the preface of a future Presidency, some of a Constitutional Monarchy, while the Legitimists believe it means much for them; but, if I am not mistaken, it will lead to nothing at all. The mountain in labor brought forth a mouse. The Royalists on both sides make so much noise about this admission that it can contain nothing but mere fancies, and no defined plans.

After various parleyings with Mr. Thiers, who, rather unreasonably, as it seems to me, did not want the Princes to take their seats, and who, to persuade them from it, appealed to a promise made by them ten months ago, the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville wrote to their constituents letters which at once appeared in the papers. In these letters, which were not well written and ill conceived, they said, in substance, that since their election as Deputies, last February, they had, for the good of public peace, and at the request of Mr. Thiers, temporarily abstained from taking their seats; that, circumstances having changed, they desired to enjoy their rights as Deputies for the sake of their constituents, who were left unrepresented; that Mr. Thiers, having their promise, had questioned their right, and that, consequently, they appealed to a higher tribunal, to know whether they ought to be admitted or not.

In short, they were the confused, obscure, diffuse letters of two claimants who want nothing, but who are ready to take all that the people will give them, the Throne or the Presidency. "If the will of the People imposes duties on me, I will perform them," said Prince Napoleon in 1849, under similar circumstances. "If the will of the Chamber imposes duties on us, we are ready to perform them," say the Orleans Princes to the General Assembly of 1871. *Ejusdem farinæ.* They are of the same baking,—all place-seekers, more or less restrained by respect for their position, and circumstances, but equally ready to seize power.

These letters were followed by resolutions made in the General Assembly, and they by a declaration of the Minister of the Interior, in the name of Mr. Thiers, to the effect that the Princes could act as seemed best to them, since, so far as he was concerned, he freed them from their promise. This was followed by an almost unanimous vote of the General Assembly, two dissenting, declaring that the Assembly, not being obliged to take cognizance of agreements which did not concern it, should go on with its regular business.

It showed some indifference for the Princes, and there is reason for surprise in the fact that their 200 supporters should have acted thus. But these are the reasons: A deputation of three Legitimists called on the Duc d'Aumale a few days ago, to ask whether he would pledge himself to help a monarchical restoration, or, in other words, to be reconciled with his cousin, Henry V., the Count de Chambord. The Duke, without refusing, declined to commit himself. Thereupon the Legitimists, who number 150 to 200 members, stood ready to vote with the Republicans against the Princes. A resolution to this effect was [illegible], and would probably have been passed, when the friends of the Princes, by [illegible], agreed to vote for it themselves, [illegible] that some rather offensive [illegible] stricken out.

The next day, quietly and modestly, [illegible] praise be it said, they are in the [illegible] doing everything, the Princes took their places. They came in during a debate, [illegible] their places on the Centre-Right [illegible], talked in a friendly way [illegible] many Deputies who came to speak [illegible], among them Mr. Perrier, the Minister of the Interior, and then withdrew. Every [illegible] one or the other of them has [illegible] during the entire session, or a [illegible], and has left to return to Paris, [illegible].

POLITICAL SPLIT.

[illegible] a political split, not merely in the family, but in that of the Princes [illegible]. While the two brothers, d'Aumale and Joinville, act as if they were the [illegible] ideas of Constitutional Monarchy [illegible] represented in July, 1830, the [illegible] Nemours is a Legitimist, and ready [illegible] Count de Chambord. It is not impossible that this may be a play acted by [illegible], like the great Italian families, [illegible] there are three children, one is [illegible] Pope, one for Victor Emanuel, [illegible] other for Garibaldi. I do not believe it. As far back as his father was on the Throne, the Nemours passed for a Legitimist, his elder brother, the Duke d'Orleans, looked on as something of a Re[illegible]. We have seen our different seekers [illegible], even when they were Republi[illegible], [illegible]ively play so many parts that [illegible] believed in nothing.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

[illegible] all these things may be, they do [illegible] the Duke de Nemours from marrying his daughter, the Princess Marie Marguerite, who is in a few days to be united to the Prince Czartoriski. This person, [illegible] be rather over 40, is the almost [illegible] head of the Polish emigrants in [illegible]. He is thought to be very rich, and [illegible] recently married to a daughter of [illegible] Christina, mother of the Queen of [illegible]. He has the well-deserved reputation [illegible] and kindly gentleman, if not of [illegible] rather to be dreaded by Russia. He [illegible] a fine mansion in the city [illegible] the Hotel Lambert, where he [illegible] sister lead a sumptuous [illegible]. I believe that he prefers to keep on [illegible] quiet existence as a retired Grand [illegible] than to run the risk of a new con[illegible] powerful antagonists at St. [illegible]. And what can be done when [illegible] conquered and divided as it is, [illegible] remain silent, and wait to see what [illegible] Providence which alone [illegible] unmakes Empires, to do?

[illegible] is to take place in a few [illegible]; presents are already being received [illegible]. The Count de Chambord, [illegible] attached to his cousin, de[illegible], has sent a dasy of pearls and diamonds. The Queen of England has given a [illegible], a stone of good omen; and [illegible] of the Belgians is to send some [illegible] laces. The Prince de Montpensier, [illegible] Emperor of Brazil will present [illegible] gifts in person. The couple [illegible] receiving presents and tokens of [illegible] street de Varrennes, where [illegible] de Nemours lives.

D'AUMALE AND THE ACADEMY.

In order to get through with everything in the Orleans family, whose [illegible] all things else in [illegible] Duke d'Aumale is a candidate [illegible] the Academy. He has published [illegible] rather tame works, and, among [illegible] history of the House of Conde,—its [illegible] it was seized by the [illegible]. His election is looked on as [illegible] learned body generally enter[illegible] opinions, and has always had [illegible] in taking in men of rank. [illegible] conform to the objects of its [illegible] human vanity, [illegible] Academicians to [illegible] of Dukes, Princes, and sons of [illegible] borrow from the [illegible] liberal varnish [illegible] their escutcheons, which [illegible] tarnished by democracy.

AN ALLEGED COMMUNIST.

[illegible] very sharp discussions in [illegible] this week, in regard [illegible] a member of the Municipal [illegible] whom the Right, not [illegible] wanted to have prosecuted; [illegible] his name—was a member of [illegible] of Paris. It is true that [illegible] the close of its career, [illegible] member of its Municipal [illegible]. But he took part in the [illegible] and, therefore, ought [illegible] Military Commissions. The [illegible] claimed that it was op[illegible] to prosecute, and [illegible] Mr. Ranc, but had [illegible] rumored that the [illegible] impunity he en[illegible] Commune, he [illegible] secret agents [illegible] from which [illegible] and safe conduct. [illegible] but it is cer[illegible] of all the mischief that is [illegible] Mr. Ranc keeps per[illegible] account of these [illegible] went on with its [illegible].

[illegible] Paris, for the mo[illegible]. He is travel[illegible] by a suite of [illegible] servants.

The Empress is with him. Their American majesties occupy a wing of the great hotel in which they live, but make no attempt at display. They go out much, visit the museums and shops, and in the evening go the theatre, almost always in company with their allies, the Orleans, especially their brother-in-law, the Prince de Joinville. The two are often met, arm in arm, walking along the boulevards, like honest citizens, looking at everything, and talking loudly, on account of the deafness of the Prince, and, in short, seeming to appreciate Parisian life highly. They will stay in Paris till the middle of February, when they will go home by the way of England. However content he may be to be a plain citizen, he must go back to his business as an Emperor.

EMILE CARREY.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Lion-Tamer Killed by Lions.

A "lion-tamer" attached to Manders' menagerie met with a dreadful death at Bolton on Wednesday night, Jan. 3. The Bolton *Evening News* gives the following account of the occurrence: "A series of farewell performances were being given prior to the menagerie proceeding to Bury, and an extra performance was announced and took place at 10 1-2 o'clock. Attached to the show was a man named Thomas Maccarte, whose professional appellation was "Massarti, the Lion-Tamer," and he at this extra performance entered the lions' den for the last time. Maccarte was a young man, not more than 34 years old, but he had been associated with travelling exhibitions of this kind from a very early period. He had stern experience that ought to have taught him caution; he had previously lost an arm when performing with Messrs. Bell & Myers' Circus at Liverpool. He had previously been trained by Messrs. Batty as a lion tamer, and having joined them for a short-time, he was engaged by the late Mr. Manders to succeed Maccomme. He was a very bold and adventurous man, and had been frequently cautioned respecting his rashness. The unfortunate man commenced his performances on Wednesday evening, when he was hardly in a proper condition to do so; and, having exhibited the gorilla and the serpents, he entered the lions' den. At this time it was calculated five or six hundred persons were present, and the five lions in the den were put through their performances with the usula success and applause. On all general occasions heated bars of iron and iron scrapers are in readiness, but on this fatal evening the matter had been neglected. The five lions were all powerful animals, and the unfortunate man, on entering the cage, noticed that a black-maned African lion—which had only so recently as Monday last bitten his hand—appeared very restive. He consequently fixed his eyes on it, and this in some degree diverted his attention from an Asiatic lion, known by the name of "Tyrant," against whom he had been cautioned only that morning to keep carefully to his instructions. It is necessary here to note that when performing lions are tamed there is a line drawn, or what is known as "the office," in technical phraseology, by which the beasts are taught to regard that line as a limit beyond which the performer must not pass, knowing, if he does so, the consequences to be expected are most dangerous. The presumption is that this line was overstepped, and Mrs. Manders' opinion, whose experience in these matters, and who suggests this as a primary cause, is entitled to consideration. The "office" having been passed, Maccarte, who was attired as a Roman gladiator, was returning his falchion to its sheath, and, slipping, fell on the floor of the den. Tyrant fastened on him, seizing him by the haunches, and then the African lion fastened on to his armless shoulder. Maccarte immediately called upon the keepers for help, and meanwhile to fire. He then drew the short Roman blade which formed part of his costume, and commenced fighting desperately with the lion Tyrant, thrusting the sword into its face, mouth, and eyes. The crowd, as is usual in such cases, crowded panic-stricken, around, and effectually prevented the approach of the men who were used to the habits of the animals. The shouts of the audience, the desperate and manful struggle of the fated man, and the smell of the blood which was streaming from the buttocks of Maccarte incited the other animals, and their savage instinct was awakened. A third lion,—an Abyssinian one,—seized him by the ribs, and then a five-year-old lion, and an especial favorite of the lion tamer, caught him by the head, literally scalping him, the flesh hanging down his neck. The treacherous favorite had no sooner accomplished this work than he returned quietly to his corner. The deadly struggle progressed, and Mr. Birchall, who had from the first been most active, placed iron scrapers in the fires to heat them. Pistols and guns were discharged, but they, unfortunately, were only loaded with blank cartridge, and the blazing of gunpowder failed to drive the animals from their quarry. The police went in generous haste, and with a full appreciation of the danger of the man, to the neighboring shows where firearms could be obtained, and returned after a minute's delay: but that delay seemed an age, and the toy weapons that are used at rifle galleries were discharged in rapid succession. Meanwhile the irons were heated, an iron shutter to separate the animals in the cage when an opportunity offered was in readiness, and Mr. Birchall and an assistant succeeded in beating off three of the animals, the fifth, having in the time scented and tasted the blood which streamed out of the carriage, added his fangs to those which had already played such havoc with the human form prostrate before them. The sliding door was pushed in, three of the animals, being driven away with hot irons, were separated, and then the lion that had seized Maccarte by the shoulder was driven in a corner. The shutter was partially opened to drive him among the others, when a fourth infuriated beast seized him just above the boot, and dragged him in again among them. Then the frightful work went on for a few sickening and horrifying moments, every person present fearing to see him torn to pieces, and Mrs. Manders, who is slowly recovering from a paralytic affection, by a great effort crawled out as it were, but by head and experience gave prompt directions. Hot irons were now available, and the brutes being driven off by these most terrifying weapons, the poor and almost pulseless piece of humanity was drawn out from the place it was fated he never should enter again. He sustained sufficient sensibility to speak to his warm-hearted colleagues a few faint words, praying them not to take him away to receive medical aid as he knew that he was a dead man. His anxious friends, with the kindness which is always so beautifully manifested toward each other by men engaged in this kind of occupation, carried him tenderly, although they might have guessed that their efforts would too soon prove to be fruitless, to the Infirmary, where, after a few moments, he breathed his last, after muttering a few incoherent sentences. Mr. Moore, the house-surgeon, with his assistants, were on the spot, and every available appliance that could be suggested was ready for use, but the poor "gladiator" had been "wounded unto death," and had passed beyond the reach of pharmacy. As the shattered frame was borne past Mrs. Manders, he faintly waved his hand and gave her an expressive look, which conveyed the words that he was past all hope of aid. Many of the shots entered the bodies of the animals, and they received great injuries before they were driven off their prey. The scene in the menagerie can only be figured by those who were present, and cannot be imagided by those whose better fortune it was to be absent from so terrible a scene. It may not be uninteresting to state that the lion "Tyrant" is three and a half years old, and had been brought up from a whelp by Mrs. Manders. The animal having been a favorite, it was, during the early days of its training, allowed to run about that portion of the caravan used as a habitation, and fit freely gambolled with its mistress. Another peculiarity is that the sire of this particular animal was the one that nearly worried Maccome some time ago.

We learn from inquiry at the Infirmary that the only arm the deceased had was streaked with deep gashes from the shoulder to the hand. The scalp was torn right back, and from the hips to the knees, where he was seized from behind, the muscles are completely torn out, leaving the skin in the condition, as it were, of an empty bag. There are pieces of flesh gone from the ribs and the bones of the pelvis, which are the strongest in the human frame, have had pieces bitten clean out.

Mob Rule.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

Last Monday night Chicago was the scene of a most significant event. The Common Council and Board of Aldermen of the city were driven from their chambers by a mob, that took this way to show their hostility to a bill pending before these bodies. The measure was to reorganize the Fire Department and extend the fire limits. Chicago's fearful experience from fire has caused a tendency to make her by-laws on this subject very strict. In opposition to what they feared would be the result of the Council's action, this mob of 2,000 men, with Prussian flags and Ku-Klux transparencies, a German politician for leader, and a disaffected Alderman for Marshal, pour themselves with shouts and howlings into the legislative chambers of the city, and, having driven out the rightful occupants, proceed to proclaim what terms they will accept. We see that Mayor Medill, with an admirable firmness and promptness, has taken steps to have the ring leaders of the mob brought before the Grand Jury, and has spoken in stirring terms to the City Government to act without fear and to submit to no intimidation.

This attempt to force a certain line of action by a show of violence is note-worthy for more than one reason. It shows the presence in this country, in some parts of it at least, of an element very like the French mob. There is now openly at work among the people an influence which finds its natural expression in such demonstrations as this. The designed attack upon the Orangemen of New York is of the same stamp. This influence is half social, half political. It is teaching that the power lies in the mass of the people, without regarding the means by which that power is to work. Nothing can be more at variance with the American idea. We believe that the power is the people's, but we believe also that it can act justly and wisely only through regular forms. This mob also shows us how a large body of men believe that any means of influence is allowable. It is true that the peculiar condition of Chicago offers unusual temptation to lawlessness. But this cannot account for the mob. The men who thought it right to influence the votes of an assembly by brickbats and clubs and noisy threats were there; the delight in the power of lawlessness was there, and the stricken city only afforded favorable conditions for their actions. The spirit of the attempt is identical with that of Ku-Kluxism and Communism. There is a difference only of degree between the brawling crowd that swarmed into the Chicago City Hall last Monday night and the mob that drove out the Government from Paris last spring. They both acted from the determination that what did not suit them should not be. In the name of the people, a handful of men would frighten the representatives of a hundred times their number into doing or not doing as they wished.

This is an element of the people that must be expected. It serves as ready soil for the wild opinions to which a period of political transformation in Europe has naturally given birth. It is foreign to our political and social tendencies. It could not originate here. But it finds food in that large body whose education and instincts are all foreign. With its inevitable drift toward violence and anarchy, it must in the long run work its own destruction. Meanwhile, only one thing will prevent its becoming mischievous, and that is the quick and thorough repression of all violence, and the unsparing punishment of the leaders in all such attempts as that at Chicago.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE.

A Lunch at Chiselhurst—How the Empress Snuffed the Emperor—An Offer of Money from the United States.

Chiselhurst (Jan. 1) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A large and distinguished party, as a professional reporter would say, assembled this morning, at 11 a. m., in the dining-room of Camden House, to partake, after having paid the usual New Year's compliments to the ex-Imperial couple, of a substantial, if not a very *recherche* luncheon. The party numbered thirty persons altogether, and the chief figures of the festival were the ex-Empress, just returned from Spain, the Duchess of Mouchy (Anna Murat), just arrived to welcome her Imperial mistress, and a pheasant-and-truffles pie just sent over from Windsor with Queen Victoria's best "compliment of the season;" while Aide-de-Camp General Pajol, just returned from a Bonapartist-political tour to Germany and Russia, concentrated in himself the political interest of the occasion.

The Emperor is more tender toward his wife than he ever was. A separation of a couple of months seems to have made him forget the unpleasant sides of her temper, and, during the whole morning he was looking at her with the eyes of almost a young man fresh from the wedding ceremony, asking several of his guests whether they did not find that the Empress has remarkably changed for the better. Of course, the answer was invariably in the affirmative, though every one of those present could not fail seeing that Her ex-Majesty returned much stouter, much older, and with a much greater quantity of gray hair to be noticed on her head, notwithstanding all the pains she takes to dye them into the color of their past years. As regards her disposition, however, she seems to have decidedly gained, though she avowed to her friend "Anna" (Duchess of Mouchy) that it was with something very near disgust that she came back again to "this dull Chiselhurst." Still, at the luncheon, at least, the Empress seemed quite jolly, and turned cross against her husband only once, consequent on his trying to know too much of what the Empress had been doing at her mother's. It would seem that Her Majesty does not care much about giving "full particulars" of her sojourn in Spain, and that the husband, having now no courtiers or secret police to report on such matters, is constantly trying to pump his information out of the Empress herself by inducing her to speak of the friends she saw and the pleasures she enjoyed. So it was during the lunch, too. The Emperor, speaking of the enjoyment of her health, made her some question of particulars, which the Empress rebuked by a brief "I told you already that I have *en general* very much enjoyed myself." The inquisitive husband was thus at once cut down, and every one, including himself, speedily passed to the appreciation of the qualities of Queen Victoria's pie, and a very good and very large pie it was.

The luncheon being over, the whole company went to the *petit salon* to sip their coffee, and all sorts of subjects began to be treated alternately. Princess Anna having found something wrong with one of the Empress' ear-rings (the well-known *diamants noirs*), began to adjust it, and the talk naturally went about jewelry, the Empress confessing her great regret that Countess de Clary had included in the stock of her jewelry that was sold a short time ago, the magnificent sapphires presented to her by the Sultan. The stones were of so rare a nature that Her Majesty wishing a few years ago some trifling addition to the *parure* could nowhere find a stone to match, and was compelled to order a false one. The set having been sold the Empress now lamented about it, and the enamoured husband at once offered to buy the *parure* back again if she wished it.

He said it would be very easy to him, for a British amateur of curiosity offered him 15,000,000 francs for his collection of autographs, which he would at once dispose of should the Empress really wish to have her sapphires back. The great value of the celebrated Napoleon collection of autographs, which includes the rarest specimens of writing, including the letter of Christopher Columbus, is only too well known. But I leave it to you to judge whether such an offer could really have been made, or whether the Emperor attempted by telling the story to make a bit of after luncheon fun at the extravagance of Englishmen.

Money talk having always the tendency to run on, some more conversation about financial matters took place, and caused the Emperor to make the statement that at the present moment he had, together with his wife, as matter of quite secure income, 800,000 francs a year; while the Prince Imperial had a fortune of 22,000,000 francs, invested in several ways and at various rates of interest. Some further remarks were made by His ex-Majesty concerning the constant proposals of money that are made to him.

It would appear that an American citizen has proposed to the Emperor a country residence on the edge of London, but the Emperor had declined the offer on account of his not wishing to accept a present from a gentleman belonging to another nationality, and to whom he, therefore, would never be able to repay the courtesies. "I should have been glad to take the lease of it," added Napoleon, "but I had already made my arrangements for Camden House." He spoke also (this not so loudly, and addressing only those who were seated more closely to him) of a money proposal to the amount of 40,000,000 francs that had been made to him by a party of bankers chiefly American citizens—an offer that has been also declined "for the present." As the disposition of the whole company was rather a lively one, some one ventured to remark that the Emperor, in refusing that, may have refused "*Un œuf poua avoir un bœuf.*" The Emperor smiled at the remark; and said that, perhaps, it may not be untrue on the whole, for he was sure that if the time should come when he would really want money he would have no doubt he would get ten times that amount in America, with the citizens of which country he had always and hoped he would always preserve the best relations.

It is known that the bankers, Devaux & Co., placed in the hands of the Emperor, in the beginning of December, something like seventy millions of francs, raised from various sources, and of that amount a great deal seems to have been spent up to New Year's Day—that is to say, barely a month's time. It is asserted that the money has been lavishly and foolishly thrown away in fruitless intrigues.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Six Men Killed and Four Wounded.

From the Macon (Mo.) Journal, Jan. 18.

A thrill of horror shocked our whole community on last Saturday morning, as the intelligence rapidly spread that one of the most terrible accidents that our people have ever known had occurred at Vader's mill, six miles southwest of Macon, on the evening previous. Several persons who were there awaiting their grists, were helping the employes in the mill to adjust a band upon the machinery, when, without a warning symptom of danger, the boiler exploded, tearing the mill building into fragments, sending death-dealing missiles in all directions, and emitting a flood of boiling water and steam upon the unsuspecting victims of the horrible catastrophe. Some were blown high in the air, others caught and crushed by the falling timbers and *debris* of the furnace, and all were terribly scalded by the escaping steam and water. There were ten men and one woman in and about the mill at the time, all of whom, except the woman, were more or less injured. The following is a list of the victims:

Johnson Summers, killed—lived but a few minutes.

Paul Vader, killed instantly.

Thomas Tabor, killed instantly, blown 100 feet.

Samuel Mitchell, killed.

John Buster, killed—lived several hours, but unconscious.

John Shoemaker, killed.

Ellis E. Nichols, scalded and badly bruised; recovery doubtful.

Mr. Lyles, badly burned, but will recover.

Isaac Thomas and L. S. Vader, badly scalded—not dangerously.

They were all of our best citizens, and the whole community deeply sympathize with their bereaved friends and kindred. Mr. Summers and Mr Vader were both very old men—the former 70 years of age. They each leave large families of children and grandchildren. Mr. Tabor was about 40, and had but recently married a second wife. He leaves a large family of young children. Samuel Mitchell was a mere lad, employed at the mill. Mr. Buster leaves a young family. We are not advised as to Mr. Shoemaker's family, but think he had one.

No satisfactory cause can be given for the accident; the engineer, Mr. Thomas, says that he had gauged the boiler a few minutes before the explosion and found it flush, and that there was but 95 pounds of steam at the time, while the usual pressure was about 130 pounds. The mill and machinery are a perfect wreck. It was owned by Mr. Vader (who was killed) and Curry. It was worth $3,500, and it is a total loss to the owners, as there was no insurance.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

In finances there are no particular features except such as were noted from time to time last week. Money grows more abundant, both in New York and in this market. The amount of currency going from here to the country is quite small, though there was considerable sent out during the first three days of last week, which indicates a moderate increase in the movement of the grain and hog crops.

Exchange was quoted at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

NATIONAL BANK "BRANCHES."

Shortly after the fire, several of the National Banks in this city established "branch offices" in other parts of the city than those in which their "principal offices" were located. The excuse for this was, that in the great "scatteration" of places of business, the banks had become separated from their regular customers by such distances as made it likely that they would lose valuable accounts. This was a lame argument at any time, because if a bank stood a chance of losing some of its customers it had an equal chance to get some of the customers of some other bank which had become separated from some of its depositors in the same manner. But the Comptroller of the Currency was disposed to do everything to favor the banks of Chicago. His motives were unexceptionable, and intended to benefit all the banks. It was, however, giving them an illegal special privilege and has resulted as such things usually do, in dissatisfaction. Some of the banks refused to run after customers in that style, and some who did so at first soon discontinued. But four or five of the National Banks still keep up their branch offices, and are thus bidding for business in two parts of the city, at once. Some of the smaller fry of banks operating under State charters, following the example of the Nationals, have also lately established "branch offices." In the cases of one or two of these latter, it was a question three months ago, whether they would be able to keep one office open, much less two. As for the Nationals, they have no more legal right to have "branch offices" in different parts of the city than in different parts of the State. It is not only illegal, but the precedent is bad for the banking interest of the city generally. There will be just as much excuse for keeping up these branch offices next spring as there is now; and, unless the Comptroller proposes to let the banks continue this sort of illegal competition the rest of the year, he may as well shut up all the branch offices at once.

UNACCOUNTABLE SHRINKAGE OF INSURANCE ASSETS.

An "insurance victim" sends the following statement in regard to two insolvent insurance companies, and suggests that the managers of the companies give some explanation:

The Hope Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., have total liabilities, including losses in the Chicago fire, to the extent of $350,000. Their total assets in January last were $211,000, which would be 60 per cent on their liabilities, whereas they are offering policy holders only 25 per cent, thus leaving a margin of over $100,000.

The North American Insurance Company of Hartford had liabilities, including losses in the Chicago fire to the extent of say $[illegible]. Their total assets in January 1871, were stated at $456,000, which would be say 50 per cent on their liabilities. This company is offering policy holders only 30 cents on the dollar, which would leave a margin of say $180,000.

The general shrinkage of insurance assets from the amounts given in their annual reports in January, 1871, is probably due to some extent to an exaggeration of their assets at that time, but it would be an explanation of their present inability to pay, which would come back on the veracity of their present statements of assets, like one of those eccentric missiles called a boomerang. If they lied about their assets then is it not a reasonable presumption that they may do so now? If they are telling the truth now have we not reason to believe they made an approximation to it then. At least the difference of about one-half between their assets then and now, is too large to explain away on any other hypothesis known at present, except fraud.

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY DOLLAR GREENBACKS.

The following is a full description of a very dangerous counterfeit of the new greenback issue which is being very largely circulated throughout the West:

This is the first note of the issue that has been counterfeited, and can readily be detected by the poor quality of the engraving, while the paper upon which it is printed is fair and all like the genuine. Running through the paper of the genuine issue is a line resembling bits of thread or silk, also a narrow strip of blue, which is termed the "localized fibre," extending from the bottom to the top of the note on the right side. This is made of certain materials interwoven in the paper during its making—a secret process known only to the inventors, which has undoubtedly proved a great check to counterfeiting. The large red seal of the Treasury in the centre of the note, also the cycloid number panel ornamented with scrolls, are wanting in the counterfeit. The vignette—the return of peace, on the the left side of the note (Peace holding in her left hand a statue of Mercury) is coarsely engraved, the dark drapery having a scratchy appearance and none of the graceful folds produced by lights and shades which will be observed in the genuine note. The feet of the figure are badly drawn; also upon the right arm, as seen upon the genuine note, is a bracelet, strongly defined, while in the counterfeit it is hardly perceptible. Upon the upper left corner of the note is a shield, with the monogram "U. S.," under which a ribbon, with the motto "*E Pluribus Unum;*" in the genuine it is quite readable, while in the counterfeit it is blurred and the letters are badly formed. Over the letters "U." of the letter "United States" is the lettering "series of 1869." Between the words "series of" and "1869" in the genuine there is a small flourish, but in the counterfeit there is none. In fact, the whole general appearance of the face of the note is bad, and has a decided lithographic look; also in length it is one-eighteenth of an inch shorter than the genuine. The reverse of the counterfeit, composed of lettering and geometrical lathe work, is a close imitation of the genuine note.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	109	
U. S. 5-20s of '64	[illegible]	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	[illegible]	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112¼	112½
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109½	[illegible]
U. S. currency 6s	115½	115¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	109½
Gold exchange	109½@	110
Sterling exchange	108½	109
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	110
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Gold dull at 109 to 109¼. Loans from 2 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $25,000,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

Stocks were strong until about 2 p. m. when the market became weak on a report that a prominent savings bank had suspended. The bank named by the report is one of the strongest in the city, and the report was undoubtedly started for speculative purposes. At the close the market reacted and was firm at about the opening prices. Union Pacific land grants closed at 82¾@83, incomes at 87½@88¼. Private cables from London state that over $6,000,000 of Northern Pacific 7-30 bonds sold during the first five days of the introduction of the loan.

Money easy, but a little more active at 6@7.

State bonds dull but firm.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 5-8	Coups, '67	112 1-2
Coups, '62	110 1-4	Coups, '68	112 1-2
Coups, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	110 3-8
Coups, '65	111 5-8	Currency 6s	115 3-4
New	111		

State bonds:

Missouri	96 3-8	Virginia, old	49
Tennessee, old	67	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	67	N. Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	60		

Stocks:

Canton	81	N. J. C.	111 3-4
Western Union	78 1-2	St. Paul	55 3-8
Quicksilver	29	Do pfd	82
Adams Express	91 1-8	Wabash	74
W. & F.	[illegible]	Do pfd	83
American	60 3-4	Fort Wayne	96
United States	62 1-4	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	58 3-4	Do pfd	57
New York Central	97 3-4	Chicago & Alton	121
N. Y. Central Scrip	92 7-8	Do pfd	122 1-2
Erie	33 3-4	O. & M.	48 1-8
Erie pfd	62	C. C. & C.	89
Harlem	116	C. B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	91
Reading	117 7-8	Indiana Central	22 3-4
Michigan Cent	117 3-8	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	92 1-4	Union Pacific stock	38 5-8
Northwestern	74 1-4	U. P. bonds	88 3-8
Northwestern pfd	92 3-4	C. P. do	102 1-4
R. I.	110 3-8		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,293	5,292	5,016	3,775
Wheat, bu	9,850	41,880	2,381	
Corn, bu	118,490	83,183	55,189	4,655
Oats, bu	27,630	10,230	19,880	1,430
Rye, bu	2,250	2,569	8,294	
Barley, bu	4,830	4,050	9,220	
Grass seed, lbs	157,302	41,810	20,550	71,177
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	18,800		
Broom corn, lbs	24,840	62,300	290	22,550
Cured meats, lbs	86,320	11,350	2721,565	1980,671
Beef, brls	130	259	65	10
Pork, brls	1,110	699	198	1,005
Lard, lbs	181,110	383,780	626,970	1203,057
Tallow, lbs	35,940	8,260		
Butter, lbs	54,650	28,867	11,100	36,000
Dressed hogs, No.	5,377	9,591	1,172	4,244
Live hogs, No.	4,140	11,340	930	2,849
Cattle, No.	424	708	2,167	1,258
Sheep, No.	836	1,528	691	1,530
Hides, lbs	149,190	225,836	183,452	176,810
Highwines, brls	644	400	326	665
Wool, lbs	63,860	17,168	110,363	36,974
Potatoes, bu	300	1,071		
Lumber, m	618	57	888	385
Shingles, m	500	785	145	841
Lath, m	145			4
Salt, brls			476	2,021

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 583 bu wheat, and 972 bu corn.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 14 cars wheat; 142 cars corn; 8 cars oats; 1 car rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 169 cars, or 68,000 bu.

Produce circles were moderately active to-day, with not much change in the general average of prices, some being a shade higher, and others a little under the quotations of Saturday. The receipts of grain and hogs were again light, and the reported shipments were larger than usual.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, with holders at 88½c, and buyers at 88c. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were about 5c higher, in sympathy with live. The market opened at $4.85 per 100 lbs, improved to $4.90, and closed easier at $4.85@4.87½ for good to choice lots. Sales were 2,154 head.

Provisions were higher, but weak, with fair activity all round. The receipts of live hogs were light, which caused an advance of 10c per 100 lbs on heavy, and this brought out an improvement of 15c per brl in pork. But there were so few buyers, and so many sellers, at the appreciation that the market soon weakened 5@10c, and ruled dull to the close. Lard was firm. Meats steady. There is no particular feature to note in provisions other than that buyers are taking hold a little more freely, as if they expected a reaction. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.75; do seller February, $12.80; do seller March, $13.05; do seller April, $13.30@13.35. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.62½@8.65; do seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $8.87½@8.90; do seller April, 9@9¼c. Green meats at 3½c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5½c for short clear, and 6@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for rough sides; 6¾@7c for short ribs; 6¾@7c for short clear. Boxed meats ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders, 7@7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12@13c for hams. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $12.75; 250 brls do (Saturday evening) at $12.65; 1,250 brls do seller February, at $13.00; 2,000 brls do at $12.95; 2,000 brls do at $12.90; 250 brls do at $12.85; 500 brls do seller March, at $13.20; 750 brls do at $13.15; 750 brls do at $13.12½; 1,250 brls do seller April, at $13.35; 500 tcs lard at 8½c; 25 tcs do at 8½c; 150 tcs do (Saturday evening) at $8.57½; 250 tcs do seller February at $8.75; 1,250 tcs do at $8.70; 1,100 tcs do seller March, at $8.90; 1,250 tcs do at $8.87½; 1,000 pcs green hams at 8c; 80,000 lbs do at 7½c; 1,000 pcs do at 7c; 200 tcs sweet pickled do seller March, at 8½c; 200 boxes shoulders at 4½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 50,000 lbs do at 5½c; 250 boxes do (part seller February) at 6½c; 100 boxes long clear at 6½c; 500 boxes short clear, seller March, at 6½c; 98 pkgs yellow grease at 6½c; 47 pkgs do at 6½c.

Flour was quiet. The lower grades were neglected and easier, while the better grades were steady, spring being taken for shipment East, and winter for local use. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 50 brls do at $6.03; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75. Total, 800 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track; and 10 tons middlings, to arrive, at $19.50.

Wheat was very irregular at about the same average of prices as on Saturday for options for delivery after this month, while cash lots averaged ½c higher, the difference narrowing down as the time grows less. It is now only nine days till February, and 2c is as much of a margin as 1c was in the middle of last week. The trading was purely speculative, and small in the aggregate, the market being dull much of the time, while there were no heavy operators at work, on either side, when the market was most excited. Seller February opened dull at $1.22½ and advanced to $1.23½, on receipt of advices to the effect that Liverpool was unchanged, but London steadier; then fell back to $1.22½, when the New York telegram showed that that market was dull, and again improved to $1.23½, as the short interest took hold more liberally at the decline, closing easier at $1.23½. Seller last half sold at $1.23@1.24½; and seller March at $1.24½@1.25½, closing at $1.25¼. Seller the year sold at $1.18½. Other grades than No. 2 were very quiet. No. 1 was nominal at $1.27, and rejected at $1.12½@1.13. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 5,000 bu do at $1.22¾; 36,600 bu do at $1.22½; 23,200 bu do at $1.22½; 1,500 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.05; 400 bu by sample at $1.27½. Total, 69,200 bu.

Corn was fairly active, and quite steady at Saturday's inside prices, both on cash and future, the heavy offerings of corn for future delivery being taken freely by the short interest, while prices were kept down to the minimum point by the profusion of those offerings, especially as New York was quoted easier. For cash corn there were buyers at 39½c; and sellers at 39½c, all through the session. Seller February sold at 40@40½c; seller March at 40@41c; seller April at 41@42c; seller May at 44@44½c; and seller June at 44@44½c, all closing with buyers at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 105,000 bu do at 39½c; 6,400 bu do at 38c; 800 bu do by sample at 41c; 1,200 bu do at 40c. Total, 120,000 bu.

Oats were dull and inactive, at a nominal decline of ½c, there being no buyers on hand during a great part of the session. Cash oats opened at 32½c, and closed with sellers at that figure, and one or two bidding 32c. Seller February sold at 32½c; seller April at 35½c; and seller May at 36½@36½c. Cash sales were: 1,800 bu at 32½c; 500 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu at 36c by sample. Total, 3,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and steady at Saturday's prices, closing firm, the offerings being very light. Rejected was quoted at 60@61c. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68c, and 800 bu do at 67½c. Nothing doing in options.

Barley was dull. The market for No. 2 closed strong on Saturday, and holders asked those prices this morning, but were obliged to recede to Saturday's inside quotations at the close, No. 2 closing at 61½c for cash, and 61½@61½c seller February. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 400 bu No. 3 (strictly fresh) at 48½c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 600 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 48c. Total, 3,000 bu.

The following figures are extracted from the New York Produce Exchange Circular:

The imports of foreign wheat, flour included, into France from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1871, as per official returns were equal to 3,881,200 qrs., or 28,649,000 bushels, and the exports from France for the same period were equal to 20,614 qrs., or 232,112 bushels. The supply from the imports, minus the exports, was 28,417,488 bushels. During November and December, 1871, about 901,558 quarters, or 7,212,464 bushels of wheat additional were imported, making for the year 1871, 4,482,758 qrs., or 35,862,064 bushels.

The stocks of wheat at the principal points of accumulation Dec. 31, 1871, were estimated about as follows:

	Quintals. 221 lbs each.	Equal bu. 60 lbs.
Marseilles	1,200,000	4,420,000
Paris	600,000	2,210,000
Havre	200,000	715,714
Nantes	25,000	92,083
Dunkirk	100,000	368,333
Caen	25,000	92,083
Bordeaux	100,000	368,333
Calais and Boulogne	20,000	73,666
In millers' hands, est'd	1,000,000	3,683,334
Total	3,270,000	12,022,545

Imports of flour and grain into Liverpool for four years ending December 31:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Flour, brls	209,000	654,327	278,613	350,835
Flour, sks	294,162	298,873	252,633	254,910
Oatmeal, loads	12,281	124,274	114,460	176,202
Wheat, qrs	2,031,672	2,647,978	2,096,155	2,963,550
Corn, qrs	1,010,760	908,124	924,921	1,228,556
Oats, qrs	172,902	188,348	121,276	198,802
Barley, qrs	72,411	87,816	111,028	61,498
Peas, qrs	22,116	50,718	27,140	26,889
Beans, qrs	251,803	176,164	194,066	348,204
Malt, qrs	7,779	8,696	4,256	4,278

Exports from Liverpool for four years ending Dec. 31:

Flour, brls	16,547	48,839	89,445	61,699
Flour, sacks	34,285	52,249	129,026	99,041
Oatmeal, loads	5,814	6,080	8,651	4,311
Wheat, qrs	110,658	80,508	98,117	69,866
Corn, qrs	365,290	148,480	99,277	177,715
Oats, qrs	3,300	8,274	5,086	9,277
Barley, qrs	29,419	47,134	984	3,244
Peas, qrs	4,627	8,811	2,480	7,314
Beans, qrs	21,032	6,408	7,087	5,895
Malt, qrs	9,397	17,164	16,917	13,987

Comparative stocks of flour and grain in the principal ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 31st December, for the undermentioned years:

	Flour, sks.	Flour, brls	Wheat, qrs	Corn, qrs.	Oats, qrs.
London	91,000	102,000	413,000	15,000	449,000
Liverpool	41,254	80,558	619,481	152,801	15,310
Glasgow	43,638	71,762	166,330	54,283	35,000
Leith	4,500		115,000	6,250	27,000
Hull			80,000		40,000
Gloucester			74,424	3,57	17,551
New Castle	15,928		44,471		18,887
Dublin			38,479	23,897	
Belfast	10,750	2,792	49,929		
Londonderry					
Bristol		1,000	69,749	6,019	10,988
W. Hartlepool			16,808	1,106	5,431
Total	207,761	261,502	1,718,024	271,852	607,602
Tot Dec. 31, '70	165,334	268,507	1,307,051	140,150	607,121
Tot Dec. 31, '69	251,160	262,052	2,032,453	336,614	483,937
Tot Dec. 31, '68	108,115	82,179	771,355	107,332	446,996
Tot Dec. 31, '67	120,374	280,833	949,419	93,850	327,191
Total 5 years	760,694	1,245,089	6,802,893	1,026,171	2,220,123
An. average	152,139	249,018	1,360,479	245,234	555,032

*Estimated 100,000 qrs. additional held by millers.

†Some additional not yet reported.

The following gives, approximately, the comparative stocks of wheat and flour—the latter reckoned as wheat—held at the principal points of accumulation on the 31st of December, in the United States and the Canadas, Great Britain, German ports, and Odessa, and in transit for the United Kingdom:

	1868. Dec. 31. Bu.	1869. Dec. 31. Bu.	1870. Dec. 31. Bu.	1871. Dec. 31. Bu.
U. S. & Canadas	15,008,476	18,514,674	18,518,833	16,082,888
Great Britain	7,432,281	18,410,955	12,988,786	16,535,642
German ports	839,600	1,709,624	750,000	1,000,000
Odessa	3,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
In transit, U. K.	8,842,400	12,216,800	13,300,000	6,106,378
Total bu	45,122,757	56,852,053	50,557,619	43,725,708

Stocks of flour and grain in London, at the undermentioned dates:

	1871. Dec. 31.	1870. Dec. 31.	1869. Dec. 31.	1868. Dec. 31.	1871. Feb. 1.
Flour, cwts	407,304	426,000	318,000	218,000	826,000
Wheat, qrs	413,000	261,461	485,954	217,780	462,009
Corn, qrs	15,000	64,522	51,146	12,838	47,700
Oats, qrs	449,000	588,379	397,359	347,074	341,600
Barley, qrs	63,000	35,358	64,350	61,283	73,000
Rye, qrs	750	547	388	6,072	389
Peas, qrs	11,200	24,951	7,523	13,716	31,000
Beans, qrs	5,500	8,458	12,124	9,388	10,000

*Estimated.

Comparative stocks of flour and grain in Liverpool, Dec. 31, for six years:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Flour, brls	10,972	50,880	26,114	136,135	30,055	82,949
Flour, sks	210,007	20,384	26,097	45,398	29,879	41,154
Wheat, qrs	206,442	183,747	185,306	316,784	363,304	543,481
Corn, qrs	32,988	41,845	40,809	36,490	33,066	152,491
Oats, qrs	12,124	12,212	19,746	7,079	10,939	15,215
Barley, qrs	440	983	1,615	7,698	1,931	6,468
Peas, qrs	4,620	21,830	12,405	2,359	5,810	8,401
Beans, qrs		3,496	23,129	3,702	7,096	53,101
Oatmeal, loads	6,929	17,224	12,586	11,710	14,321	12,012

The stocks of wheat in Amsterdam and Rotterdam on the 31st Dec., 1871, though small, were larger than in any year of the last five.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports, frozen in on the New York canals and in transit by rail, Jan. 18, 1872.

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	3,589,405	888,767	2,652,911	357,875
Albany	19,700	46,000	196,000	95,000
Buffalo	681,328	529,760	407,439	177,179
Chicago	1,501,735	4208,046	961,507	572,406
Milwaukee	1484,000	107,260	107,854	45,990
Duluth	15,000			
Toledo, Jan. 6	449,094	392,892	265,197	37,038
Detroit	174,691	35,693	158,120	27,177
Oswego Dec. 1	736,562	227,949	209,487	39,831
St. L. uis	466,467	141,827	212,037	3,710
Boston	11,100	335,589	245,683	67,834
Toronto, Dec. 31	28,675	3,274	56,888	31,891
Montreal	282,499	182,575	14,076	10,000
*Philadelphia	240,000	200,000	350,000	120,000
*Baltimore	125,900	260,000	85,000	26,000
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,203	1,033,227	623,075	400,084
Rail shipments for week	33,644	371,948	120,521	28,288
Total, Jan. 13, '72	10,555,402	8,598,529	6,668,793	2,036,797
" Jan. 6, '72	10,844,473	8,330,697	6,489,217	2,054,324
" Dec. 30, '71	10,801,463	7,617,461	6,217,291	2,426,884
" Jan. 14, '71	10,243,497	2,731,628	3,328,488	1,736,353
" Dec. 23, '71	10,624,249	7,275,455	5,966,041	2,425,881

*Estimated.

†The amount afloat in New York not included.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Jan. 16, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	350	476	1,512,956	3,333,402	259,950
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	245,770
Glasgow	100	74	197,356	84,150	23,800
Antwerp			149,000	35,250	
Bremen	303	62	425,473	426,174	185,120
Hamburg			211,600	45,628	44,710
Rotterdam					206,373
Havre			834,200	453,211	
Marseilles			268,865	623,078	109,815
W. Indies	1,150	465	204,824	101,247	712
Br. Colonies					
Brazil	250	100	8,124	3,511	
Venezuela		30	2,219	2,087	12,491
New Grenada		50	72,250		
Africa		20	2,700		
Total	2,339	1,568	3,881,229	5,719,427	1,144,758
W'k Jan. 9, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Jan. 2, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Dec. 26, 1871	4,585	2,079	4,716,362	4,646,182	741,653
W'k Dec. 19, '71	2,251	2,555	5,398,684	4,608,281	1,496,089
W'k Dec. 12	3,549	3,128	5,021,002	2,809,679	688,388

And 47,088 lbs butter, 10,265 lbs stearine, 61,130 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Jan. 16, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	30,588	25,618	13,881
Beef, pkgs	37,473	34,381	10,695
Lard, lbs	35,134,787	15,494,229	4,974,703
Bacon, lbs	48,171,718	13,830,717	8,109,073
Butter, lbs	1,336,786	349,195	278,475
Cheese, lbs	6,119,766	6,392,712	4,502,520
Tallow, lbs	12,053,623	3,831,864	6,145,793

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady, closing firm at $1.23½ seller February, and $1.22¾ cash. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 40½c seller February.

The Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

BUTTER—Aside from a light demand from local consumers there was little or nothing doing in this branch of trade, and with the exception of choice grades, which are in light supply and firm, the market is weak and unsettled. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags are in fair and increasing demand, and prices are firm at the late advance. There is also a reasonably active movement in burlaps and gunnies at very full prices. We continue to quote: Stark, 37½c; Lewiston, 35c; Granampton, 36c; Philadelphia, 36; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 17@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue active at former rates. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust; $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℔ brl.

BEANS—The market is still dull, and prices are weak and irregular. Small lots of choice navies find buyers at $2.12½@2.25, but common to choice medium are close sale at $1.50@2.00.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at the recent decline. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ℔ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00; and choice hurl at $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was again weaker on packers' goods, owing to the fact that the market is stocked so liberally that some profess to think there will be a surplus after the packing season closes. Other goods are unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.75 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—There was no important change in prices, and light business was doing at the annexed range: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—No improvement was visible in the coal trade. Orders were small, being confined to meeting current wants, and the markets may be quoted easy at the following prices: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in moderate request, and sells slowly at $7.00@8.00 ℔ barrel.

EGGS—Were more plenty and a shade lower. Sales were effected at 34@35c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—Only a limited movement was witnessed either in domestic or foreign fruits, and the easy feeling that has characterized the market for the past fortnight or more is still a feature of the market. The stocks are ample, and fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quoted prices: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@18c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Prices were unchanged, though generally firmer. A liberal business was doing within the range of the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for oranges and apples was liberal, but for other fruits there was only a limited inquiry. Prices were without quotable change: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—A fair number of mail orders were received to-day, but there were free buyers here in person, and the volume of business was light. Values underwent no quotable change, the following being the prices current:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@24½c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12½c; B do, 12½@12½c; XC do, 12½@12½c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.00; low grade common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The market was dull and weak. The stocks, already considerably in excess of the demand, are steadily augmenting, and the present tendency of prices is strongly downward. We make no change in our quotations, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good request at full previous rates, there being free buyers at the annexed quotations: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10½c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 16c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market was quoted firm at the prices given below:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 5 8-10c
Heavy band	5 2-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 5 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 6 7-10c
Oval	5 2-10@ 5 5-10c
Round and square	4 6-10@ 5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 5 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 @ 8 c
German plow steel	10 @ 11 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4@ 12 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11 c

LEATHER—Business was again reported quiet, and prices were steady and uniform. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 35@36c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@160.00.

LUMBER—Continues in fair demand at previous prices. An advance has probably been prevented by liberal receipts per rail from other cities almost every day since the close of navigation. The higher prices here have stimulated these shipments, at the same time that they have cut off some of our export trade to the East, which is now supplied by points that could not compete with us before the fire. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@26.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlin, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for goods in this line is large for the season, and in sympathy with the Eastern market prices are very firm, and are tending higher. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 38c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Were quoted steady at $4.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—The general market was quiet, and prices underwent no quotable change, as follows: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 88c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77@78c.

POTATOES—Remain dull and weak at about last week's prices. Choice straight lots from store were selling at 90@95c, and common mixed at 75@85c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices were comparatively steady. Chickens were more plenty, and were quoted a little off, but for other descriptions Saturday's prices were well sustained. Sales were making at the following range: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@3.80; turkeys, do, 9½@12c; geese do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.00; quail, $1.50; rabbits, $1.25@1.35.

SALT—Is quite active at the recent decline. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.25; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per bal.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fairly active demand, and firm at $3.20@3.50. Clover was steady at $5.90@6.15, and $6.50@6.75 for mammoth do.

TEAS—Were steady and unchanged. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@85c; good, 70@90c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@70c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; do, 70@90c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was reasonably active, and the general feeling was firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Prices are steady at the annexed range: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand is steadily active and the market is firm at full former rates:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@63c
Washed, coarse	58@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	38@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 2,073. There was fully an average Monday's attendance, both Eastern and local buyers being liberally represented, and with both classes actively engaged, the supply, though liberal, proved only about sufficient to meet the demand, and prices were fully sustained all round. There were some choice droves among the arrivals, but the larger portion would come under the heads of "common" and "medium." Sales were effected at $3.00@6.50 for inferior to extra—chiefly at $4.00@5.50.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.90
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 a 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 a 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 a 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	good fleshy steers	1,122	$4.75
18	choice shipping steers	1,377	5.75
14	extra shipping steers	1,454	6.00
35	choice shipping steers	1,367	5.75
32	choice shipping steers	1,329	5.35
49	choice shipping steers	1,361	5.62½
63	choice shipping steers	1,343	5.50
18	stock steers	785	3.62½
15	stock steers	991	3.75
17	good steers	1,418	5.00
18	extra steers	1,732	6.50
15	light smooth steers	1,062	4.25
14	fat cows	1,150	4.10
19	butchers' stock	1,082	4.00
10	cows	950	3.05
49	good steers	1,240	5.25
19	light fleshy steers	975	4.25
66	light fleshy steers	1,078	4.50
15	thin cows	881	3.00

HOGS—Only about 5,800 hogs have arrived since Saturday, and as this number fell considerably short of the demand, prices ruled firm and higher. Packers and shippers were buying, and, between them, the pens were cleared by mid-day, sales making at $4.00@4.10 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.15@4.20 for medium, and at $4.30@4.60 for good to extra. The market closed steady at the above quotations:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	221	4.20	56	277	4.20	125	245	4.25
53	364	4.55	61	270	4.25	53	273	4.25
55	198	4.20	54	2.1	4.20	44	364	4.35
62	206	4.20	58	269	4.20	51	192	4.25
111	308	4.40	59	279	4.20	91	483	4.37½
39	380	4.50	57	215	4.20	53	267	4.25
54	400	4.60	51	290	4.40	61	285	4.25
44	320	4.40	60	210	4.20	60	216	4.20

SHEEP—There was some inquiry for mutton sheep both on local account and for shipment, and sales were effected at about last week's closing prices, or at $4.00@5.00 for common to medium, and at $5.50@6.75 for good to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The advance in prices has checked the demand somewhat, and we have but to note a moderate inquiry at the established advance. We quote Adriatic and Appleton brown drills at 15c; Massachusetts standard do, 14½c; do G do, 12½c; Wachusett brown sheetings, 13½c; Atlantic A, 14c; do H, 13½c; do D, 13c; do P, 11½c; Gem of Spindle bleached muslin, 16c; Davol Mills do, 18@18½c; Dwight cambrics, 19c; Ellerton water-twist, 14c; Forestdale, 15½@16c; gold medal, 14c; Masonville, 17½c; Monadnock 8-4 bleached sheetings, 27½c; do 9-4 do, 32½c; do 10-4 do, 37½c; do 12-4 do, 42½c, New York Mills, 21c; Sprague's fancy prints, 11@11½c; Pacific Mills do, 11½c; and Arnold's, 10c.

THE TOBACCO REVENUE.

Eight Million Persons Each Consuming 11 Pounds 14 Ounces of Tobacco and 167 Cigars.

Israel Kimball, head of the Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Department, has prepared a paper for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he estimates the number of consumers of manufactured tobacco and cigars in the United States at about eight millions, giving to each individual consumer an average of eleven pounds and fourteen ounces of tobacco and 167 cigars, the basis of calculation being the 95,-000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 1,333,000,000 of cigars on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ending with June last. The average would be larger if tobacco manufactured and sold in fraud of the revenue were added. From other estimates Mr. Kimball reaches the conclusion that the tax on tobacco has in no wise diminished its consumption, and that the fact that the Government collected last year taxes on upwards of 95,000,000 pounds manufactured tobacco shows that the taxes are very closely collected. His opinion is that not more than 5 per cent of such taxes are evaded, and that if all the tobacco manufactured, sold, and consumed was reached by taxation, the sum total would not exceed 100,000,000 pounds; that any reduction on the average rate of tax now imposed on manufactured tobacco would, for the time being, produce a corresponding reduction of the Government receipts from this source. Consumers now use all they want and all they can, consistently with bodily health and vigor. The number of consumers would not be increased by such reduction, not even by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax and that the average rate of tax per pound on the total number of pounds from which taxes were collected last year was nearly twenty-seven cents. A uniform tax of twenty-four cents a pound, with the suppression of the sale of leaf tobacco to consumers, and a thorough collection of all the taxes on manufactured tobacco would yield a revenue of $25,000,000, while any less rate than twenty-four cents a pound would be attended by a corresponding decrease in the revenue. There are in the United States 928 manufactories of tobacco and snuff. Mr. Kimball says in conclusion: "I have yet to find the first man who has uttered a complaint, or to see the first petition from the 8,000,000 of consumers, asking Congress to repeal the tax or reduce the rate. My opinion is that the consumers of tobacco expect the tax to be continued, and have no intention to ask its repeal. On the contrary, I believe a majority of these consumers find a pleasure in contributing thus indirectly to the revenue of the country, and an additional motive for continuing in the indulgence of a luxury in which four-fifths of their friends, at least, cannot participate."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $5,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Clerk of Cook County, up to and including January 31, 1872, for the management and running of the engineering and heating apparatus of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, Court House, County Jail, County Hospital and County Normal School, including all fuel, materials and supplies whatsoever for one year.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of their contract; the county reserving the right to reject all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and endorsed "Proposals for Engineer."

JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the grading, bridging, and culverts on the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad, from Lincoln to Champaign, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 7, 1872.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office on and after February 1.

Proposals will be received for the grading and culverts of from one to five miles only; the bridging and piling for the entire work by itself.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, that are not considered for the interests of the company.

TAYLOR, DeLAND & CO., Contractors.

Clinton, Jan. 16, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES

Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 foot front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTIS, 197 East Twelfth-st., between this date and Feb. 1, 1872.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast New York Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	* 3:30 p m	* 10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	10:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	* 5:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

§ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	* 7:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cairo Express	* 7:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:20 p m
Keokuk Passenger	7:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	6:10 a m	* 7:45 a m
do do do	* 12:10 p m	* 9:20 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	* 1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	* 5:20 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	* 7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	* 10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	17:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	* 10:00 a m	4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	* 9:15 a m	* 4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* 9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	16:30 p m	* 4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	19:00 p m	17:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	19:00 p m	17:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ¶Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:45 a m	* 3:20 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:35 p m	* 12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 4:00 p m	* 8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	* 10:00 p m	* 6:30 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 10:00 a m	* 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p m	* 6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:30 a m	* 4:10 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	* 10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific night express	* 9:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	* 9:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 10:20 a m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	* 5:00 a m
Green Bay express	10:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 5:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:50 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	8:30 a m
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

We have been informed, from time to time, that great indignation is felt at Washington against the owners of real estate in the business centre of Chicago, because they have not offered a whole square, and especially the square on which the old Post Office and Custom House stood, to the Government, at a reasonable price. What would be a reasonable price, in the estimation of these critics, we are not informed. Hence, we have no means of estimating the value or importance of an indignation so vague. It would assist us somewhat if we were furnished with the prices paid by the Government for real estate in other cities of corresponding size and commercial importance; for instance, in Boston, where ground was recently acquired, in part by purchase and in part by condemnation, for the erection of a new Post Office. We venture to say that plenty of ground can be procured here, within the limits prescribed in the act of Congress, for less than one-half the price per square foot paid for corresponding property in Boston.

But, before passing an unqualified condemnation on the greed of Chicago real-estate owners, let us see how much of this alleged extortion is due to the form and manner of procuring the bids. The Government asks the twenty or thirty owners of a certain square to say at what price they will sell their property. A majority of these owners we will presume, are willing to accept a fair and reasonable price, and to sell to the Government on as favorable terms as they would sell to private individuals. A minority conclude that this is a good chance to sell at an exorbitant price. One or two, perhaps with good conscience, set an extraordinary value on their property, not reflecting that business centres in large cities are constantly changing, and that ground which may be worth a large sum per foot to-day may not be worth half that sum ten years hence. The influence which the minority, whatever motives may govern them, exercise upon the majority, is to impel the latter to put a higher price on their property than they had originally intended. "Why shall A get twice as much for his lot as I get for mine?" is the natural inquiry of B. So up goes B's price to the level of A's, his lot being in every respect as favorably situated. And thus it happens that the few greedy or giddy owners fix the price not only of their own property, but of all the rest. This is inevitable; it is human nature; it is the certain consequence of an unbusinesslike proceeding on the part of the Government. Any competent real-estate agent can buy a square inside the prescribed limits for 25 per cent less money than the Government can acquire the same property for by any other process than condemnation. By the latter process, and by that alone, is the Government enabled to acquire ground on as favorable terms as private individuals. It does not follow, however, that the power to condemn must be exercised in all cases. The purpose to exercise it wherever the price demanded is deemed excessive, will be sufficient, in most cases, to effect a sale at the actual value. Such a proceeding would probably have the effect to knock off half a million dollars from the aggregate sum demanded for the Post Office square.

THE TAX ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

To the people of a city who have just lost by fire 20,000 buildings, which, with their contents, had a value of $200,000,000, the cost of the materials to be used in replacing their buildings in a better and more substantial form is of direct interest and concern. We propose to take up each important article which can be classed as a building material, and, giving the facts concerning it, ask the attention of the people of this city, and of all others having to use any of these materials, to the frightful and enormous addition to that cost which is made by law, and extorted from the public, at the cost of labor and of time of the many, for the mere personal gain and profit of a few persons, principally corporations. As the list of articles is a long one, we will consider them separately, and begin with the article of TIN:

Tin is not an American production. In the advertisements of railroad lands, and of various "colonies," there are frequent suggestions of tin mines, and traces of tin; but the fact remains that there is no such thing as American tin. Consequently, the tax on tin cannot be claimed as necessary to enable American miners to compete with their pauper brethren of other countries. All the tin consumed in the United States comes from England, or Holland, or the East Indies. More than half comes from England. That received from Holland is from the Dutch East Indies.

Tin is used partly as a building material, and is a raw material for various uses. Block-tin, or tin in pigs, is used in making solder, type-metal, castings, and largely as the body of Britannia, and other wares. It is used extensively, with other materials, by all the manufacturers of silver plate. Tin plates are sheets of iron dipped in tin. "Terne tin," used for roofing, is iron dipped in a mixture of which tin is a component. Tin is of universal use. It is employed in every house; it enters largely, in some form or other, into the construction of buildings. Its manufacture gives employment to thousands of workmen. Tin, therefore, is a raw material requiring, before use, the labor of skilled workmen. In 1860, pig-tin was free, and the duty on plates was 10 per cent. But, during the war, some personal interest was promoted by an increase of the tax, and the tax at present is as follows:

Blocks, pigs, and bars	15 per cent.
Plates, sheets, and terne tin	25 per cent.
Plates, galvanized	51¼ per cent.
Foil	30 per cent.
Manufactures of	35 per cent.

This taxation is wholly unnecessary. The tax on pigs and bars ought to be removed. The tax on plates, sheets, and terne tin is oppressive. It is literally a tax upon the laborer. It taxes him on his dinner-pail, on the roof and spouting of his dwelling, and on the cooking utensils of his kitchen. It enters directly into the cost of living, adding thereto, with the incidence, 40 per cent to the cost of every article made in whole or in part of tin. It is a grievous tax upon the manufacturers of all kinds of articles in which tin is employed. The tax on block or pig-tin was levied in the interest of the Philadelphia owner of a nickel-bed near Lancaster, who sought thereby to compel the manufacturers of plated and other wares to use more nickel. Every other commodity entering with tin into the composition of the body-metal of their ware was also taxed, including foreign nickel. Subsequently, one or two men in Philadelphia planned the organization of a company to manufacture tin-plate,—which is iron dipped in tin,—and also "terne tin," or roofing, which is iron dipped in a mixture of lead, tin, and, perhaps, other substances. In anticipation of this company engaging in the business, the tax on the imported article was increased from 10 to 25 per cent, and, on plates galvanized by battery, to 51 per cent. We do not know whether this Philadelphia company ever began business or not; but there is the tax still standing, and collected of the people at large.

There are to be built, in the burnt district of Chicago, thirty thousand buildings. In each of these houses there is to be used, in the shape of roofing, spouting, air-pipes and tubes, solder, and various compounds in which tin is a part, an amount which will reach in value an average of $30 per house. There are, in addition, twenty thousand families who, in refurnishing their homes, will average an expenditure for tinware equal to $10 per family. The total cost, therefore, of the tin in its various forms, to be used in rebuilding and refurnishing Chicago, will not be less, including labor, than $1,100,000. Of this the material will cost $500,000, of which, including the original tax, premium on gold, and the incidence, $150,000 will be taxation.

If to the sum of this taxation on the article of tin, used in the rebuilding of the burnt district of Chicago, be added the sum paid in all other parts of the country, taxpayers will, perhaps, comprehend how much they pay, under the pretext of protecting "home industry," upon all their expenditures. If Congress were to propose to levy a tax of $150,000 on the tin which may be used in rebuilding Chicago, there would be an universal protest; yet the tariff, as it stands, does levy that tax, and collects it in like proportion from every man building a house, or using tinware among his kitchen furniture, not only in Chicago, but in all parts of the country.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Committee appointed by the recent meeting of citizens, to draft a bill authorizing cities to establish and maintain Free Public Libraries,—the appointment having special reference to the establishment of the Chicago Library,—have finished their duties to the satisfaction of those who appointed them, and all that now remains is to urge the expeditious passage of the bill by the Legislature. The Committee have based their bill upon the one already pending in the House; and the two are identical in their general effects. The only essential points of difference are, that the Legislative bill authorizes the Common Council of any city to levy a direct tax of one mill for library purposes, while the Citizens' bill limits the tax-levy to one-fifth of a mill in cities having over 100,000 inhabitants; that the Legislative bill vests the appointment of Trustees or the Library Directors in the Common Council, and the Citizens' bill vests it in the Mayor, with the approval of the Council; and, lastly, that, while the Legislative bill provides for a charge of dues from those receiving benefits, the Citizens' bill makes the use of the Library entirely and absolutely free.

These points have been well taken by the Committee. The one-fifth mill tax will be amply sufficient to maintain the Library. The only necessary expenses are rent, salaries, and purchases of books, as the Directors shall deem best. The Boston Public Library requires but about $25,000 per annum for its running expenses, while the one-fifth mill tax will yield us between $50,000 and $60,000, which ought not only to meet all legitimate expenses, but leave a surplus, as a considerable share of the books will be secured by private and public donations. The vesting of the power of appointment in the Mayor, rather than in the Council, is also an excellent measure. There will be less likelihood that the Library will be administered in the interests of any political party, or religious sect, which would at once defeat the very object for which it is to be established. In regard to the third point, the Committee have wisely decided that the Library shall be free as air. Dues are unnecessary, because the annual tax is sufficient to meet the expenses. It is not established for purposes of revenue; and, if there is to be any income connected with it at all, it should be in the interests of protection, and arise from fines imposed for the detention of, or injury to, books.

The erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the Library is not necessarily included in the province of the bill. This is a matter upon which the city should make haste slowly. What is immediately desirable is prompt legislation which shall enable us to secure the advantages so liberally tendered to us by our Eastern and foreign friends. We want an objective point from which to work. We want the fact settled that we have the system legitimately established, and that the liberal donations which have been offered can be received, and cared for, and administered so as to carry out the purposes of the donors. We want the starting point established, and then the movement is automatic at once. We, therefore, urge upon the Legislature the importance of prompt action on this subject. It does not call for any special appropriation from the Public Treasury; its policy is not partisan, and its purpose is the general good.

TOBACCO AS A MORAL TEACHER.

Some of the statistics furnished by Israel Kimball, head of the Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Department, have an important moral bearing. He estimates the number of consumers of manufactured tobacco and cigars in the United States at 8,000,000. As there were taxes collected on 95,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and 1,350,000,000 cigars, during the fiscal year ending June last, this would give to each individual consumer an average of 11 pounds and 14 ounces of tobacco, and 167 cigars per year. From other estimates, Mr. Kimball concludes that the tax on tobacco has in no wise diminished its consumption, and that not more than 5 per cent of the taxes was evaded. In closing his report, Mr. Kimball says that he has yet to find the first man who has uttered a complaint against the tax, or to see the first petition for its reduction; and that "A majority of these consumers find a pleasure in contributing thus indirectly to the revenue of the country, and an additional motive for continuing in the indulgence of a luxury in which four-fifths of their friends, at least, cannot participate." All of which, we submit, tends to show that the moral power of tobacco has never been properly estimated. Its influence in making its consumers honest puts at rest the base calumny that "From the devil comes the seed." No other article of consumption in food, drink, or wearing apparel has this power. No tax on building material, on commercial values, or manufactured products has yet exerted an influence for good upon man's moral nature. There is a universal tendency to evade every other description of tax known to the Revenue Department. The tobacco-consumer alone is honest, and pays his tax not only without grumbling but with positive pleasure, and, as he chews his fine-cut or smokes his cigar, does so with the proud conviction that he is performing his duties to his country, tempered by the sad reflection that four-fifths of his friends, at least, are derelict in duty and evading their national obligations. And now we commend these facts and figures, showing that the use of tobacco is calculated to make the users both honest and patriotic, to those persons who preach sermons on the immoral tendencies of tobacco.

General Logan has earned the hearty gratitude of every citizen of Chicago for the able, dignified, and eloquent manner in which he presented the claims of our city, in his speech in the United States Senate on the 16th inst. The pending question was on the resolutions asking for a remission of the import duties on building materials for the term of one year, and the suspension of the collection of Internal Revenue taxes which had accrued prior to the date of the fire. In his speech on the propriety of passing these resolutions, Mr. Logan cited the precedents of relief offered by Congress to Venezuela in 1812, to Alexandria in 1827, and to Portland in 1866, where the loss of material value was not nearly so large as in the case of the Chicago fire. Having established these precedents, Mr. Logan discussed the results of the fire, not alone as affecting Chicago, but also in its injury to the commerce and industry of adjacent regions, closing with a comparison between the Chicago fire and the other great fires of the world, and a graphic picture of the progress and ravages of the conflagration. His speech is not only to be commended for its rhetorical and oratorical merits, but for the hearty sympathy with our losses, the close interest in the present and future condition of the city, and the faithfulness and energy of effort to repair our injuries, which it manifests. The entire speech is imbued with the same spirit which marks the action of our citizens at home, and shows, while we are working here with all our might to recover our position as a city, he also is working, as our representative, no less energetically, towards the same end. The impartiality of his effort, which seeks for the general good of the whole city and knows no special interest, as well as his energy and ability, alike call for the most cordial gratitude and hearty recognition of every citizen of Chicago.

The Coming Japanese.

Our borders have been crossed by an expedition from Japan, no less formidable than that which overran the country in 1860, causing great excitement along the line of march, forty thousand squibs in the newspaper press, a hundred-thousand dollar appropriation from the Secretary of State's contingent fund at Washington, and a million-dollar blow-out on the part of Alderman Boole and other patriotic City Fathers of New York. The present visitors are warranted to be of the first rank, and entitled to carry two swords apiece. It is proposed to entertain them handsomely, by way of propitiating the country which they represent. This is advocated on the special ground that the Japanese Princes will visit all the principal European nations before returning to the Mikado's dominions, and that it is therefore important that we should be conspicuously liberal and hospitable. In view of the opportunity which those nations will have for overbidding us, however, we do not see the policy of making any effort of the nature of a bid for international good will.

There is no doubt, however, that to be on good terms with the Japanese is a desirable thing. How much better, for instance, a diplomatic representative from Japan would have performed in such a case as that of the recalled Catacazy. While the latter, having taken offence at certain things, was maligning the Secretary of State, cramming the reporters of the press, and plying the Russian Government with misrepresentations of the situation, a true Japanese nobleman would chivalrously rip open his own bowels, and there would be an end of it; a fresh Minister being, we suppose, sent over to us by the first steamer.

Some twenty specimens of what Japan can furnish in the way of Ambassadors are, as we said before, already in this country, and will be in Chicago early next month. San Francisco has arranged a fine treat for them to-day, viz.: "an important surgical operation" for the afternoon, and a grand banquet in the evening. Whether their Oriental Highnesses are to be the direct recipients of the surgical operation, as well as the banquet, we are not in a position to state. Probably yes; and the surgical operation is doubtless that known in the popular parlance as "bleeding,"—a process to which no traveller who has passed through California is a stranger. But what can we do to amuse the "Japs" in Chicago? We do not wish to be outdone by the Pacific Slope. By way of displaying the skill of our surgeons, and, at the same time, furnishing our visitors with a valuable memento of the Chicago fire, we might lop off the tail of the O'Leary cow,—but that has been already lopped off, and is now on exhibition in at least fifty different places in Chicago. Again, we might amputate an Alderman or two from our Common Council, but—well, we will wait until our visitors arrive. Maybe the Council will, by that time, be already thinned out sufficiently.

If Mr. Greeley doesn't get the nomination of either party for President, he seems likely, nevertheless, to achieve an honor scarcely less—that of being "busted," as the slang of the day has it. A movement is on foot in New York to build a bronze statue of the *Tribune* Philosopher, to occupy a place on Printing House Square, opposite that of Benjamin Franklin. Nearly $10,000 and the fact that the obvious movers in the enterprise are some of Greeley's dearest enemies—Dana, Hastings, and England being down for $500 each, and the last-named being the Treasurer of the fund—ought to convince H. G. either that his sterling patriotism, earnestness, and devotedness to what he believes to be his rights, have inspired respect even in the most envenomed breasts, or else that the statue movement is only a costly joke. It is to be hoped, however, that neither this suspicion nor a too modest estimate of his own statuesqueness of figure will, as in the case of Boss Tweed a year ago, prompt Mr. Greeley to decline the proffered testimonial. Much as may be said against the eternal fitness of contemporaneous movements, they are perhaps better than no movements at all, and it must be admitted that the American people are not distinguished as monument-builders. As a popular writer has remarked, the very first thing we do after a man dies is to resolve to build a monument to his memory; the next is, never to build it. Therefore, let the Greeley statue go on, but let it not be constructed of bronze, the only good article of that nature being provided in Europe by the aid of pauper labor,—a fact which would cause the very cheeks of the effigy itself to mantle with patriotic indignation. Let it be built, rather, of good Vermont marble, duly protected. Mr. Greeley's friends will thus not only have a strong argument whereby to induce him to accept their offering (*i. e.*, that he will thereby be "building up home industry"), but they will have a material in which the artist can appropriately represent the ancient white coat, in which garment alone the Philosopher can be fitly draped for the purposes of statuary.

The mysterious law by which, in childish sports, marbles yield to tops, and tops to kites, at one and the same time throughout the country, applies, perhaps, to the pursuits of children of a larger growth. Louisiana led off with a Legislative row; New Mexico followed; and now Nebraska has swung into line, and is playing the same play with great vigor and perseverance. The Senate was at a dead-lock over the question of granting 10,000 acres of land to a Salt Company. There were just six votes on one side, and half-a-dozen on the other. Finally, after some twenty-four hours of balloting, the President declares the Senate adjourned. Six unwary members leave. Here is a chance not to be thrown away. The other six straightway declare the adjournment illegal, cause the absent six to be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and are now holding regular sessions, and endeavoring to entice another Senator to join them and make up a quorum. Meanwhile, the House escapes being prorogued indefinitely by the Governor, by adjourning for a few days just before the receipt of the Governor's message. The Nebraska press is, of course, intensely excited, and hand-bills calling for indignation meetings, and announcing that "The coalition is busted!" fly thick and fast.

A very sensible movement has been inaugurated by the withdrawal of several subordinate Unions from the Workingmen's Union of New York City, because that organization had been used as a political weapon. This diversion of such associations from their original pursuits has become very common, and has resulted in attaching unjust obloquy to them. Ranting demagogues have used them to ride into power, and then have brought contempt by their ignorance on the men whom they pretended to represent. There are certain objects sought by these associations which fall legitimately within the sphere of politics, and must be gained there or not at all. When such questions come up, it is meet that the whole power of the organization should be exerted to decide them favorably; but it is folly, and worse than folly, to stifle individual liberty so completely as to give the leaders of the Order power to cast its whole vote, in any election, on whichever side they please. This is the game which has been tried in New York City, and this is the game which has been, we hope, blocked by the independent action of some of the Lodges.

A strong effort is to be made, at the next session of the Connecticut Legislature, to alter the existing basis of representation in that State. The singular fact is stated, that, by the Constitution, Representatives are elected, not from districts apportioned according to population, but from towns, with the proviso that all towns incorporated before 1785, whatever their size, shall have two Representatives, while all incorporated since have only one each. Thus Union, with 700 inhabitants, has twice as many Representatives as Bridgeport, a city of 30,000 people. The flagrant injustice of allowing a vote in Union to counterbalance 85 votes in Bridgeport is so evident that it seems as if the proposed reform would be adopted at once. But the Land of Steady Habits clings to its reverence for age. Under the present system, the country towns control all legislation, and their papers are bringing forward the specious plea that the large cities are so corrupt that it is necessary to keep power as much as possible out of their hands. Whether this application of the Jesuitical maxim of doing evil that good may come will be able to defeat the reform, is uncertain. The country voters will be naturally unwilling to give up their present advantages; but the system is too unnatural to resist the pressure of public opinion long.

It is a common joke to say of those who claim to have been "through college," that they went in at one door and were kicked out at the other. This is precisely the sense in which Citizen Glade may be said to have "gone through" the Court House. He commenced his career in the Council Chamber, at the top of the west wing, and finishes it in the jail at the bottom of the east wing, having "gone through" the edifice diagonally. All of which appears to have resulted from a too apt disposition to "go through" parties with interests pending in the Board of Aldermen.

The wildest theories of the Paternal System of Government have been embodied in a bill by Scott Russell, which will be brought before the British House of Commons early in February. If it were adopted, the English Government would have its hands full forthwith. By its provisions, every workingman is to have a comfortable house for forty dollars a year; food is to be furnished him at wholesale rates; he is never to work more than eight hours; and education, classical and technical, is to be free to him at all times. If it were possible practically to carry out all the ideas of Mr. Russell's measure, the acquisition of wealth would cease to be a motive of human action; for the man who had accumulated money would have to share it with those who had displayed less industry, economy, and enterprise than himself; and, after having done this, would be, at least as far as the duration of daily labor is concerned, in a far less comfortable position than they.

Now that Glade has gone to his reward (six months in the County Jail, and $100 fine), the public will, doubtless, have a good appetite for the trial of the dozen other Aldermen and ex-Aldermen accused of accepting or extorting bribes while in office. This justifiable desire cannot, however, be gratified at present, as it is said that the District Attorney has two or three murder cases on hand which demand speedy trial, the parties accused being closely confined in jail, and, therefore, entitled to as early an opportunity as possible to prove their innocence, if they be wrongfully accused. The alleged official malefactors are all out on bail, and are reported "as comfortable as could be expected." They will probably take their turn on the calendar of the Criminal Court, which will, let us hope, arrive speedily, since it is a great pity to have such a splendid array of legal and forensic talent running to waste, as that employed by the Aldermanic ring to defend them in these suits. Meantime, the public will have to bear as best they may the two principal privations of Chicago at this epoch, viz.: the scarcity of bricks with which to build new warehouses, and of Criminal Courts to try corrupt officials and rioters.

Besides the paucity of students, and the lack of funds, and the need of buildings, most of our Western Colleges suffer from a chronic complaint of incapable instructors. The Regents of the University of Wisconsin have, accordingly, spared neither time nor money in organizing the Faculty of that institution, and have lately secured a Professor of Elocution whose claims to eminence are summed up in the proud statement that he "was champion oarsman of the New England Colleges." The bearing of excellence in rowing on excellence in speaking is a mystery to the uninitiated; and, when we reflect that there never has been any champion oarsman whatever of New England Colleges, we trust, for the sake of the University of Wisconsin, that the other merits of the gentleman in question are better founded than the one which the Regents claim for him.

PERSONAL.

Caleb Cushing was 72 years old Jan. 17.

—James M. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, arrived in Lambertville, N. J., recently. It is thirty-six years since he left home.

—Ben Holladay is now styled "King of Oregon." They say he owns all its railroads, all its steamboats, and a leading daily newspaper.

—S. N. Ryder, of Hartford, Conn., has purchased the Beach House property, near Savin Rock, one of the handsomest places on the coast, and will refit it for a private residence.

—A young lady in Elyria, O., who has received the attentions of a young man for some time, on being asked what his business was, replied naively: "Oh, he is a *bummer* for a dry goods firm in Cleveland."

—The Earl of Kenmare, who died recently in London, served five years with the British army in the Peninsula, and was one of the devoted band who entered the Castle of Badajoz by escalade, under the command of Sir Thomas Picton.

—The following is the latest style of personal advertising in Buffalo:

IF MR. J. W. C. WOULD LIKE TO BORROW money to pay another fine for assault, he may call on J——N SMITH.

—James C. Conroy, of San Francisco, is dead. He was one of the very earliest of the pioneers of the Pacific Coast, and established a mercantile house in 1849, when but 24 years of age. He was at one time Alcalde of San Jose. He has devoted the past ten years to travel in the Old World, returning only to die.

—Mrs. Augusta A. Miller is a compositor at South Bend, Ind. She learned to set type in her father's office, in Angola, when only 13 years of age, and a proof taken the other day of 9,000 ems, having but two typographical errors, proves that the "coming woman" may be a compositor without stepping out of her sphere.

—General LaGrange, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, seems to have an original way of getting rid of the importunities of office-seekers. He gives positions to all who are strongly backed; then in a little while discharges all he does not care particularly about, giving as a reason the necessity of retrenchment, and then a few days later he appoints a new batch.

—A whole seminary full of Kalamazoo girls are traveling in the Old World, and recently one of them wrote an account of their ascent of the pyramids with the Emperor of Brazil, and remarked that the young ladies were assisted by rude natives. The letter was published in a Michigan paper, and was metamorphosed thus: "We were assisted in our ascent by *nude* natives."

—George Cross, a drunken vagrant in Omaha, was once a prosperous merchant, of large means, in the city of Philadelphia, but who has sunk so low as to not only despise himself, but to be despised by everybody. He sleeps in a vacant house, not far from the Ninth street depot, where, without any clothing, except the rags that cover his back, he keeps warm as best he can. His living is begged, what little he gets, and he has now no scruples against asking.

—Charles Clinton Palmer, a recluse of Indianapolis, died on Thursday evening, aged 60 years. During the past 40 years he has resided almost in the heart of business and professional life in Indianapolis, yet unknown save to a half-dozen personal friends. He was a man of extensive research in literature and politics, a great reader, a mathematician of more than ordinary ability, and a mechanical genius beside. He was an invalid from his youth.

—D. K. Mullen, of Crawfordsville, Ind., lost a pocket-book, in 1865, for which all search was unavailing. Last week he received, through the Post Office, a letter containing $250, to which the following note was pinned:

MR. KELTS MULLEN: About four years ago I found a pocket-book belonging to you. It contained $197.50. I needed it at the time, but I now return it, with $52.50 for the use of it. Hope it will all be satisfactory. Total, $250. Please acknowledge receipt. Respectfully, your friend,

—Bill Bennett, a noted desperado and gambler, who stole a mule team from Colonel Nichols, Paymaster in the United States Army, at Napoleon Ranch, Dakota, a few days since, was followed by a squad of soldiers, overtaken a few miles from the ranch, and shot dead by the soldiers, who claimed that he resisted the arrest; but, death being the penalty attached to mule-stealing in that part of the country, it is probable that he would have been shot under any circumstances. Bennett has long been a terror to travellers through that section of Dakota.

—Mrs. Elvira L. Hull, who is to reply to the strictures of the Rev. Guilford Jones, of Memphis, on Spiritualism, has something of a history in literature. She at one time edited the *Temperance Clarion*, published in Wisconsin. At another time she edited and published the Hobart (Ind.) *Reporter*, and during the first year of its existence not only wrote the editorials, but set up one-half of the type, beside doing the general business of the office. Last year she was managing editor of the *Crucible*, a paper devoted to advocating the doctrines of Spiritualism.

—Albert Brisbane is in Washington, endeavoring to procure an investigation by the Government of his new system of transportation by means of hollow spheres, carrying their loads inside and moving in pneumatic tubes. By this system the friction and wear and tear of rolling stock, encountered in the use of cars through pneumatic tubes is avoided and a velocity attained of over 100 miles per hour. The cost of transportation by these means it is estimated will be one-fifth of that of railroads. The plan proposed for testing this system to the satisfaction of Congressmen is to have a tube constructed from the Printing Office to the Capitol, for the purpose of transporting the public documents.

—During the Clay and Polk campaign the admiration of the Hon. Walter Brooke, of Mississippi, for the great Kentuckian led him to bet a pair of matched-horses, all the stock he had, on the result; and this, though a strict member of the Presbyterian Church. Of course he lost, and of course he was "churched" for gaming. "All we ask of you, Mr. Brooke," said the minister during the trial, "is to acknowledge that you are sorry, and promise to sin no more." "Sorry!" asked Mr. Brooke, rising from his seat with an air of injured innocence, "Sorry! My dear brother, when I think of those beautiful bays, gone from my gaze forever, I can truly say, with my hand upon my heart, that no transaction of my life gives me more genuine sorrow than this!"

—The old Pacific coasters will remember the jolly ride Hank Monk gave Horace Greeley over the Placerville road, at the time the white-hatted philosopher made his celebrated overland trip to California, some twelve years ago. The Carson *Register*, in describing a beautiful landscape painting, says: "In the foreground is a stage headed for Placerville, and drawn by six horses under full trot, with Hank Monk on the box, and Horace Greeley with his bald head out at the window of the coach, and a look of terror, mingled with supplication, on his countenance." Hank Monk cut out the article and enclosed it to Greeley, with the following marginal note:

FRIEND HORACE: The Iron Horse has superseded the chief figure in the foreground of the within-described painting. The picture is to be put up at a raffle—$1 a chance. I take five chances. How many will you take? With compliments,

'HANK' MONK.

—During the Presidential campaign of 1864, Heard, the now Sergeant-at-Arms of the Wisconsin Senate, was giving concerts in Green Lake County, and on one occasion, when his Republicanism got the better of his judgment, he sandwiched a Lincoln song between a couple of sentimental and patriotic pieces on the evening's programme. He had no sooner concluded than an intense Democrat in the audience arose and "went for" him in a style that was not pleasant; charging him with getting Democratic money upon false pretences; calling him a swindler and other pet names; and ended by demanding that he should sing a Democratic song as an offset. Heard saw that he had "put his foot in it," and "rose to explain" that he would willingly refund the "gate money" to all Democrats who felt aggrieved; that he didn't know no Democratic songs," etc., etc.; but all to no purpose. A Democratic song they must, could, would, and should have; "simply that and nothing more;" and Heard, seeing how it was, arose, and with an awfully nasal twang, commenced the doleful hymn of Watts, in the minor key—

Broad is the road that leads to death,
And thousands walk together there!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State printing of California cost, last year, $102,374.

—Mayor Blackmore, of Pittsburgh, has appointed John Irwin, Chief of Police; Joseph S. Cupples, Night Captain; and Wallace Reed, Day Captain.

—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has ordered that Rothermel's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg be deposited in the Capitol of the State and held as public property.

—Worcester, Mass., is moving for the construction of a boulevard surrounding the central portion of the city, and opening up many elegant locations for the erection of private and public buildings.

—The *Deseret News* of Jan. 8 says:

Last evening a number of gentlemen representing the principal mercantile houses of San Francisco arrived by Utah Central train. The object of their visit is to offer inducements to our merchants to trade with the coast. They have found that the high profit policy of California doesn't pay, so far as the Utah trade is concerned, and have concluded to try what "small profits and quick returns" will do toward winning the salt Lakers. They think they can cut out Chicago and turn the tide of commerce west of the Rocky Mountains in its proper channel,—the course the waters take. We are glad to see these gentlemen and our business men will, no doubt, be glad to hear them. The rise in prices since the great Chicago fire and the blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad have conspired to assist these gentlemen in making their overtures. We want cheap goods and a quick return of orders, and if "Frisco" can give us the former the California Pacific Road will give us the latter.

—The Baltimore *American* notes the following sensation in church:

That part of the congregation of the First Baptist Church in the immediate neighborhood of the pew occupied by a maiden lady of uncertain age experienced, a few Sabbaths since, a sensation of quite a novel character. The lady in question, it appears, in her desire to be "up to the times" in point of fashion, employed in her toilet arrangements the inevitable chignon, but in adjusting it to its place failed to use the necessary number of "pins" to secure its perfect safety. The result was, that during one of the Doctor's most interesting flights of eloquence the aforesaid chignon dropped from the head of the wearer into a hymn book which happened at the moment to be open upon the lap of a young gentleman occupying the rear pew. Naturally enough, for a few moments the recipient of such an unlooked-for article was completely nonplussed, but speedily realizing the "situation," quietly, though by no means unobservedly, returned the chignon to its owner, who performed several dexterous feats to restore it to its place, whilst all about her were convulsed with laughter, necessarily suppressed in view of the solemnity of the occasion.

—A number of San Francisco capitalists have engaged Mr. Brereton, an engineer who has spent fourteen years in India, to work up a scheme for irrigating all the low land of the Sacramento Basin, and the matter is now far enough advanced to be made public. The drainage areas of all the main streams tributary to the Sacramento and San Joaquin have been calculated, and although the surveys are not yet completed, a map has been drawn, showing approximately the location of all the canals. The main lines are to be navigable, and are to be run along the base of the mountains on both sides of the Valley; and, from these main lines, shorter distributing lines are to be run down on the ridges. The main lines are to be not less than thirty feet wide and six feet deep, and the grade will vary from six to eighteen inches per mile, according to the circumstances.

—The "Jolly Reefers" is the name of a fishing club organized at Buffalo in 1867, which has now a membership of twenty-five. The organization has purchased Beaver Island, in Niagara River, and a considerable portion of Grand Island, 95 acres in all, at a cost of $9,500. It is the intention of the club to improve the land, erect houses, protect the creek from unseasonable fishing, etc. It is well known among those addicted to piscatorial pastime that the best bass-fishing on the river is near Beaver Island, particularly on Hickory Reef, and that magnificent muscalonge have been "pulled" in that vicinity. Besides providing for themselves a jolly good time, the Reefers will improve the fishing in the river to a great extent. Restrictions will be imposed so that no seines will be hauled, nor lines dropped in the waters of the creek except in proper season. This will save the destruction of spawn, which heretofore has been carried on to a large extent. The President of the club is C. B. Andrews, and the Chaplain the Rev. George C. Pennell.

—At the Louisville City Court, on Wednesday last, the representative of the Street Railway Company appeared to answer five charges for infringing a city ordinance, part of which is to the following effect: That when, through any inevitable accident, a car is thrown from the track, it shall be the duty of the company to cause the same to be lifted back upon the railway track; and, also, that the company had infringed another portion by allowing a car to be hauled or moved on the public ways for some distance after being thrown by accident off the track. In case of an infringement of the ordinance, the company was to be fined, for each offence, not less than $5 nor more than $10. Colonel Mundy, for the company, contended that the Louisville City Council did not own the Nicolson pavement, as they had compelled the citizens owning the property in the vicinity to pay for the pavement. If any one should complain, it ought to be the People. He hinted that the course the City Council was taking, in vexatious ordinances and restrictions, was calculated to make the company bankrupt, and deprive the city of Louisville of a public benefit, besides injuring citizens who held the stock of the company. Judge Price, though of opinion that the ordinance was a hard one, could not see that he had any power to dismiss the case; he was compelled to execute the law as enacted. He remarked that he was one of the first persons to promote the street-car system in Louisville, and he did not think their privileges were as great as they might justly be. After some further remarks, he settled the cases by inflicting a fine in the first case of $5, and dismissed the others on payment of fees and costs.

—The new suspension bridge at Niagara is 1,700 feet long, and wide enough for a driveway for carriages and a raised sidewalk for pedestrians. The improvements now making are principally confined to the tower on the Canada side, which is nearly covered with corrugated iron at the ends and back side, and with corrugated wood on the river side, from the base to the upper section of the tower, which is about ninety feet from the bottom, at which point there is to be a room of about 20x50 feet area, 10 feet in the clear, finished in black walnut and ash, with continuous plate-glass windows, four lights in each, on all sides, and decked overhead and skirted with railing and seats, affording the most lofty and splendid view of the Falls, up and down the river, and overlooking a wide and extensive range of country. The room and deck will be accessible by means of an elevator, neatly finished, which will be raised by steam power of sufficient force to take up ten to twenty persons every five or ten minutes if needed. This done, the tower on the American side, which is of similar height and dimensions as the one on the Canada side, will be covered on all sides, from top to bottom, and externally will appear very much in style and finish as the Canadian tower, when finished. The estimated cost of all these improvements will probably be from $20,000 to $25,000. The "New Suspension Bridge" is only from three to five minutes' walk from the Cataract and International Hotels, and, on the Canada side, only about twenty rods from the Clifton House, and that formerly, until this bridge was built, visitors wishing to get a view of the Falls on the Canada side, were obliged to cross over by ferry, just below the Falls, or take a carriage two miles down the river, to the old Suspension Bridge, cross over, and drive the same distance on the Canada side up and back, making about eight miles, at an expense of at least $3 to $5.

Colfax, Iowa.

COLFAX, Iowa, Jan. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am writing from a pleasant little village on the banks of the Skunk River, and between Newton and Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It has over 500 inhabitants; is within a mile of the best coal in Iowa,—Slaughter's Bank, and also near a heavy body of timber, with manufacturing privileges enough to attract the attention of capitalists. Here are coal, two railroads, plenty of wood and water, and the village in the midst of one of the finest agricultural sections of the State. Lots are cheap, and it is a desirable point for enterprising men to grow up with a newly-developed country. A flouring mill is very much needed. Oil mills, pump factories, etc., would prove lucrative to men that have business in view. There are a good church and school. One firm has shipped 80,000 bushels of grain from here during the past year. The shipments of freight for the year were 419 car loads of grain, and the incoming merchandise amounted to 166,736 pounds. Railroad ticket sales, $3,178.10.

N. S.

The Thomas Concert Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are hundreds of people in Chicago who have an idea that Mr. Theodore Thomas will redeem, or, at the very least, take up the tickets purchased for his concerts, by giving the holders a chance to attend any other concerts given by him, when an opportunity offers. But such is not the fact. I met the Theodore Thomas Concert Troupe here, at the Continental Hotel, and, as I hold half a dozen tickets, bought in Chicago before the fire, I requested Mr. Gosche, the Manager, to exchange and give me tickets to the Thomas concerts to-night. The Manager was very rude and crusty, and utterly refused to do anything. Nor would he allow me to see Mr. Thomas, as he said it was settled that they never exchange or take up any of the tickets sold in Chicago.

A. B. McC.

ROME.

An Undecided Question—"Who Made Italy?"

French Hostility to the New Kingdom—Expectation of a Franco-Italian War.

The Guarantees to the Pope—Wars of the Factions.

The Finances of the State—Signor Sella's Plan of Raising Revenue.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROME, Dec. 24.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Knowing your Anglo-Saxon proverb, that "A little help is worth a great deal of pity," the least said about Italian sympathy for Chicago in her gigantic misfortune, the better. The impossibility of getting together any practical proof thereof has kept me silent too long; still, I cannot let this eventful old year die out without a salutation and a little home-gossip to keep Italy alive in your remembrance. I do not remember any catastrophe that has occurred out of Italy that ever caused such a sensation as yours; but the first feelings of horror, pity, and pain were soon swallowed up in boundless astonishment and *naive* admiration at your extraordinary faculty of getting on your legs again. When, after recounting to a group of friends the fate of the famous, vaunted fire-proof TRIBUNE office, I showed them Chicago papers printed on the following day, their wonder was boundless. "It's the difference of race," said one; "we should have been as completely extinguished as Herculaneum and Pompeii." "No;" said another; "'T is the difference in the form of government. And I suggested that it was a bit of both, as no city in England could possibly have recovered itself in such an astoundingly short space of time.

"WHO MADE ITALY?"

And now to ourselves. We are in Rome, and the Italian Parliament sits in Monte Citorio, and the Senate in Palazzo Madama. The Pope has not accepted the hospitality of M. Thiers in the Castle of Pau, neither have the Jesuits contrived a new Guy Fawkes' Day for the National Legislators; all has come about so quietly and naturally that one is now apt to ask why was such a time allowed to elapse between the aspiration and the realization of the national idea: "United Italy, with Rome for its Capital." I once ventured to say to some boasting military men that, as Sadowa freed Venice, so Sedan opened the gates of Rome; but my remark was considered so spiteful and untrue that I have never cared to repeat it. The question of "Who killed Cock Robin?" still, I believe remains open, so does that of, "Who made Italy?" Lanza, the present Premier, said, the other day, to his party, "You who have made Italy, look to it that the Radicals don't unmake it." Garibaldi and Mazzini are, by the great Moderate faction, regarded as marplots, so we may leave the problem to be solved by future generations, and may deal with the accomplished fact, with its good and evil consequences, and its result to progress and civilization in general.

FRENCH HOSTILITY TO ITALY.

The gradual, but constant, action of public opinion in Italy had undermined the Rome of the Pontiffs, despite the ramparts with which the Government of the King surrounded it. And the Lanza Cabinet, which confirmed the renunciation of the Capital, by insisting on the strict observance of the Convention of September, at the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, was compelled, two months later, by the national will, to enter the Eternal City by a cannon-made breach in Porta Pia. At the termination of this war, the French, who boast of their traditional motto, *Gesta Dei per Francos*, could not bring themselves to accept the fact that the Italians were actually in Rome; that the Papacy was subtracted from their protection; and that the *Gesta Dei* had ceased to be a programme, and become a mere souvenir. Crushed and bleeding as they were, so powerful was the sentiment of mortification that it enabled them to rise and menace "ungrateful Italy"—the Italy that they boast of having created and nurtured—with future vengeance, in the full conviction of her inability to resist.

Victor Emmanuel, in the act of accepting the annexation of Rome, told the Romans that perhaps unity would not be secured without fresh bloodshed; and, in this speech, proved that he knew how bitter to his beloved France is the fact of the Rome of the Italians. The conviction that, sooner or later, we shall have war with France, is universal in Italy. France, aiming solely at recovering her lost prestige, is seeking allies everywhere, in order to take her revenge on the German Empire. The French press counts on Russia, and prates already of a stipulated league. M. Thiers hints at it in his message. They count also on Austria since the visit of Beust at Versailles, on Belgium, and on Holland. But, without noting down the toast of the Czar Alexander, in favor of Germany, at the festival of St. George; the Conference of Salisburgo; the powerful German element in the Austrian Empire, which can never become anti-German; the lightning-conductors of small States; and the neutrality which England—the Alabama question, which has kept her on tenter-hooks for six years, at length settled—will insist upon with all the authority at her command,—all render an alliance for war improbable. European States, either owing to recent wars, or to the necessity of internal reconstruction, regard economy, work, silence, as the *sine qua non* of their prosperity.

But if, to assail Germany, France recognizes the need of allies, she believes that to subdue Italy she suffices to herself. And, in order to be prepared for such an eventuality, General Bicotte, Minister of War, is reorganizing the Italian army on the Prussian model; and the Commission of State Defence, headed by Prince Eugene, and composed of thirteen Generals, has presented a plan of fortifications which would cost 306,000,000f; then, owing to pecuniary considerations, reduced the immediate project to a base minimum of 183,000,000f. Orders have been given to three national manufactories for the fabrication of 700,000 breech-loaders. The fleet, humiliated, but not destroyed, at Lissa, is being reorganized and augmented in proportion to the dangers feared.

That France, unable to retrieve her lost military glory elsewhere, counts on her *revanche* in Italy, is proved by the language of her press; by the conduct of the National Assembly; by the absence of the French Minister at the solemn inauguration of the Italian Parliament in Rome; by the chilly allusions in the President's message; the continuation of the policy of Henry IV., hostile to Italian unity; the attitude of protection to Rome retained to ensure to the Government the support of the Catholic party.

And while, on the one hand, the Italian Government exerts itself to be ready for an emergency, on the other, with Machiavelian artifice and scant dignity, it curries favor with the Administration of the French Republic; tolerates the insults, offences, and impertinences of French Envoys, and retains at Paris as Ambassador the same Signor Nigra who showed himself so tender of the Emperor and of the Imperial alliance, and who, despite the present form of Government, maintains his policy, founded on the supposed intellectual and historical consanguinity of the two peoples. This policy is fully shared by Signor Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose ideal is an alliance of the Latin races, of Italy, France and Spain, and who last year strove to land an Italian army across the Alps to aid France against Prussia. The *Perseveranza*, the organ of this Minister, only last week eulogized and endorsed a pamphlet written by Cesaro Orsini (Felici's brother), who dreams of a Latin Empire composed of the three nations; Victor Emanuel, *Imperador*. A last faint echo this of the Roman tradition of universal dominion, which kept Italy for centuries in intellectual and material slavery.

Public opinion smiles at those ethnographic dreams, and gravitates visibly toward Germany,—a proof that common sense and good sense in Italy are synonyms.

THE GUARANTEES TO THE POPE.

Yet, another Machiavelian act is adopted by the Italian Government to disarm the wrath of France, inflamed by the occupation of Florence,—an act that will have its deleterious effects on the future of Italian civilization. An international act, even when indecorous and cowardly, may be repaired by a change of Ministry; but the establishment of a constitutional law modifies the character and the history of a people. To schismatic Prussia, indifferent Austria, to half-heterodox half-Protestant Germany, to anti-Catholic England, who sanctioned all the cannonading of Porta Pia, the relations existing between Italy and the Papacy matter little,—so little that they took no notice of the Minister Visconti's diplomatic note inviting them to a European Congress for the settlement of terms. Never was such an opportunity offered for the erection of a *Lay State*; for the suppression of an Official Religion; for the inauguration of liberty of conscience; for the crowning of Luther's initiative and of philosophy; for placing Italy, on the question of Church and State, on the same footing as the United States of America.

But the Italian Government, which trembles at France, yet clings to the law on guarantees as a pledge of peace. And those guarantees signify sovereignty of the Pope as King; a splendid civil list; the possession of the Vatican, the Lateran, and Castel Gondolfo; inviolability of the same; right of refuge for malefactors. If the matter stopped here, the evil would be circumscribed and determined. Even as in Italy the Republic of San Marino exists, so might exist without serious embarrassment the Pontifical State, composed of three palaces. The gravity of the guarantees lies in the cession of the rights of the Crown; the nomination of Bishops; investitures; the Papal bulls, etc.; which represent the slowly-matured fruits of eight centuries of conflict between Civil and Ecclesiastical powers, from the time of Gregory VII. to the present. The spiritual authority of the Pope over thought and conscience, substituted for that of the Church after the dogma of infallibility, has now, in virtue of the law on guarantees, no limits; the torrent of reaction no barriers. Ultramontanism is sovereign; the retrograde tendency toward the Middle Ages has now neither hindrance nor curb.

Nor is this all. The King, in his inaugural speech on the 27th of November, insures to the Pope new and decisive favors,—the maintenance of the general houses of religious corporations, Jesuits included, and of the so-called foreign houses. Each religious corporation has its *Casa Generalizia*,—the staff of the corporations in Rome. These are to be retained as the inseparable militia of the Holy See. Hence the law on the suppression of ecclesiastical property of 1867 is abrogated *de facto*, because the corporations now existing as associations will be transformed into agents or factors,—overseers of the *Casa Generalizia*; may acquire landed property in their own names, and administrate for the said houses. Hence the occupation of Rome is dearly paid for at the price of progress and civilization.

WAR OF THE FACTIONS.

At the present moment, attempts are being made to avert these evils. The strongly-expressed dissatisfaction in the populations, the intestine discords among the moderate Parliamentary majority, seemed, a fortnight since, to render the fall of the Lanza Cabinet inevitable, and the advent of the opposition, under Ratazzi, almost certain. The opposition in power would signify open alliance with Germany in foreign policy, and anti-clericalism, secular, gratuitous, and compulsory education at home.

But, at the eleventh hour, Lanza and Sella, hitherto stern and unbending to whoever differed from them in any single point, gathered round them the chiefs of the seven factions of the Moderate party, pointed out the common peril, and condescended to adopt the democratic motto: "One for all; all for each." "Better set fire to our ships than allow the enemy to assume command." "We are ready," said Lanza, in the famous reunion when Ricasoli was chosen President, and the leader of each faction Vice President, "we are ready to quit the helm if you are prepared to assume it. It is not a question of men; what we have to do is to save the party!" Now the fundamental principles of all these factions are identical; only what we call belfry feuds,—*ire di Campanile*,—divide them. Lanza and Sella, Piedmontese, hate Ricasoli and Peruzzi, because they, as Tuscans, were instrumental in transferring the Capital from Turin to Florence. Ricasoli and Peruzzi hate Lanza and Sella because they perforce transferred the Capital from Florence to Rome; and they have, moreover, a special spite against Lanza because he stigmatized their pet jobbery—the tobacco picking and stealing contract—as immoral. And, in reward for this courageous act, the opposition chose Lanza as their candidate for the Speaker's chair, whence he rose to the office of Premier, and then gradually returned to his "first loves," and strove to make them forget his temporary desertion. But Tuscan hate is implacable. The offended magnates have long given Premier Lanza to understand that their support is only on sufferance; and now they are resolved to take his word, and accept his abdication in their favor. Hence the Commission chosen, in virtue of Signor Sella's unconstitutional proposition, for the examination of his financial project, which ought to be examined by the House resolved into committee, is composed of Lanza's adversaries, and headed by Peruzzi: even as the President of what the independent press stigmatizes as the "ex-Parliamentary Parliament," is Ricasoli, and not Lanza, as courtesy or custom would have denoted. The chances, therefore, are, that, at the reopening of Parliament, on the 15th of January, if by that time the powers that are and are to be, are ready to enter on the field, we shall have a crisis, and that Lanza will resign, and advise His Majesty to summon Minghetti or Ricasoli to form a Cabinet, according as to which seems surest of a majority sufficiently strong and compact to hold his own against Rattazzi and the opposition, *alias* the Left,—the Liberals,—the Radicals.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Whether the advent of any of the three factions to power will materially alter the present financial condition, it is difficult to say. For the last ten years, our financial malady has been progressing, till it has now become chronic; a change of Ministry has produced about as much relief as the sick man's experiences from shifting his position on his bed of pain. Signor Sella promises that, if five years of peace can be insured; if he be left in full possession of the resources, real and imaginary, of the State for that period, we shall, at its close, attain to the desideratum, the extinction of the deficit,—equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. You will scarcely care to wade through volumes of figures, or even to dish up a *resume* of M. Sella's Omnibus bill. Suffice that M. Sella places the deficit at 730,000,000, and, rejecting altogether his former panacea of retrenchment, which he now declares impossible in any department, especially after the avowed exigencies of the Ministers of War and of the Navy, proposes to raise 100,000,000 by farming out the service of the Treasury to the Tuscan, Neapolitan, and Sicilian banks; 300,000,000 by the emission of National Bank notes,—forced circulation, of course, retained, which is simply an additional loan; 130,000,000 from the conversion of redeemable debts at the option, be it said in his praise, of the holders of the bonds; and the remainder from public taxes on stamps and registers, coffee, petroleum, and certain manufactures. Such is his scheme. To it his adversaries object, that the Treasury operation is a mistake; that the bank loans have been resorted to from 1861 to 1871, from Baslogi to Sella, and have handed over Italy, tied and bound, to the tender mercies of the National Banks; that to convert redeemable debt into consolidated debt is but to relieve the extraordinary budget at the expense of the ordinary; and that, as to fresh taxes, Italy is overtaxed already, and that any further attempt will be the feather on the camel's back. But it is useless to speculate on the chances of his scheme until we know whether the Commissioners' report suggests a fair hearing. Should they reject the scheme *in toto*, we shall hear no more of it; should they report favorably, the House will then discuss item per item. Meanwhile, Signors Lanza and Sella, who, as usual, failed to present their estimates for 1872 on the 21st of March, 1871, as the law of State Accounts, passed in 1865, prescribes, after a desultory, scrambling examination of a few of the departmental budgets, have obtained the "provisional exercise of the entire budget for two months," and, with this, the House broke up for the Christmas holidays.

Such is our situation at the close of 1871.

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.

Alderman Hermann O. Glade Sentenced by Judge Tree to Six Months' Imprisonment in the County Jail, to Pay a Fine of $100, and the Costs of His Conviction.

In the Criminal Court yesterday it was intended, in the case of Hermann O. Glade, the convicted Alderman, to have moved that he be admitted to bail pending the action of the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. This motion was not, however, presented, and the State's Attorney (C. H. Reed, Esq.) moved the Court now to give judgment upon the indictment proven.

The Court then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, as follows:

Hermann O. Glade, you have had a fair and impartial trial before a jury of your own selection, and have been defended by very able counsel, who have done all that legal learning and professional experience could suggest to protect and secure you in all your rights. The result of that trial is your conviction of the crime of bribery. Your great fall from the high position of honor and trust to which you were elected by the votes of a free people, to the bar of a criminal tribunal for a betrayal of that trust, should be sufficiently painful and mortifying to you without the addition of another word from the Court. It only remains for the Court to pass sentence upon you, which, in your case, must be the heaviest which the law permits me to inflict. The sentence of the Court is, that you be taken from the bar of the Court to the Common Jail of Cook County, there to be imprisoned for the term of six months, and that you pay a fine of $100, and pay all the costs of these proceedings, and that you stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, Jan. 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

West ½ of Lot 72, of Rees' Lot 1, in Block 37, of w ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $400.

Lot 39, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 38, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $800.

Lot 15, in Loewe & Rookopf's Lots 12 and 13, in North Addition, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $500.

Milwaukee av, bet Houston and Fowler sts, n e f, 25 ft, to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,200.

North LaSalle st, s of Schiller st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 6, in Block 6, in Cook & Anderson's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 42, in Block 60, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $600.

Quinn st, near Wrong st, s w f, 25 ft, to alley, dated Oct. 7, 1871; consideration, $750.

Market st, 40 ft n of Quincy st, w f, 45x73 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1871; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 72, in Doggett's Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $800.

Harrison st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $750.

Michigan av, 80 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40x165 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $40,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot having a frontage of 204 ft on Michigan av, and 129 ft on Indiana av, near Forty-fifth st, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 14 to 23, in Block 1, in Orvis's e ½ Sec 7, 38, 14, being 240x126 ft on Reuben st, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $2,000.

Blue Island av, 74 ft s of Egan av, e f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $470.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 2, of Berdel's resubdivision of Lot a, in Englewood, dated Sept. 22, 1871; consideration, $432.

Lot 35, in Block 1, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $650.

Lot 21, in Block 1, of Heintz's w ½ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $300.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Opinions Filed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 22.—Opinions in the following causes in the Supreme Court have been filed in the Clerk's office at Ottawa, to this date, Jan. 22, 1872.

W. M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

PEOPLE'S CAUSES.

6. Vanmeter vs. The People, reversed and remanded.
7. Andrews vs. The People, reversed and remanded.
14. Darst et al. vs. The People, reversed and remanded.

CIVIL CAUSES.

8. Wallahan vs. the State of Illinois, affirmed.
11. Gregory vs. Wells, affirmed.
20. Bennett vs. McFadden, reversed and remanded.
23. Carr vs. Rising, reversed and remanded with modifications.
24. Beveridge et al. vs. Mulford et al., reversed and remanded as to plaintiffs.
26. Carr vs. Rising, reversed and remanded.
28. Brown vs. Brown, reversed and remanded.
38. Miles vs. Weston, reversed and remanded.
39. Aiken vs. Hodge, reversed and remanded.
41. Richardson vs. Schertz, affirmed.
51. Loomis vs. Gerson, reversed and remanded.
53. Hubbard vs. Hubbard, affirmed.
62. Clark vs. Laughlin, affirmed.
63. Arnold vs. Gifford, reversed and remanded.
66. Dewey vs. Eckert, reversed and remanded.
67. McInhill et al. vs. O'Dell, reversed and remanded.
73. Cole vs. Town of Geneva, affirmed.
77. T., P. & W. Railway Company vs. Darst, affirmed.
80. Claycomb vs. Moshier, affirmed.
90. Bixby et al. vs. Tribby, reversed and remanded.
92. Jerome vs. City of Chicago, affirmed.
93. Bressler et al. vs. Kent, reversed and remanded.
96. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company et al. vs. Smith, reversed and remanded.
151. Jarvis vs. Shacklock et al., affirmed.
154. City of Sterling vs. Thomas, affirmed.
158. Hurd vs. Goodrich, affirmed.
160. Warren et al. vs. Walbridge, administrator, etc., reversed and remanded.
161. Scott vs. Milliken et al., reversed and remanded.
163. Anderson vs McCarthy et al., affirmed.
165. Long, administratrix, etc., vs. Thompson, guardian, et al., affirmed.
170. Frans vs. The People ex. rel. Frans et al., writ of error dismissed.
174. Warren et al. vs. Doolittle, reversed and remanded.
175. Fabey vs. President and Trustees of Town of Harvard, reversed and remanded.
180. McKenna et al. vs. Merry, reversed and remanded.
181. City of Rockford vs. Hildebrand, affirmed.
182. Olin vs. Gifford, affirmed.
183. Delano vs. Bennett, affirmed.
184. Peaslee vs. Glass, reversed and remanded.
187. Burns vs. Nottingham, reversed and remanded.
188. Welch vs. Karstens, affirmed.
194. Mitchell, administrator, etc., vs. Town of Fond du Lac, reversed and remanded.
196. Russell, administrator, etc., vs. Hubbard, reversed and remanded.
198. Bellows vs. Wheeler, affirmed.
199. Newkirk vs. Milk et al., reversed and remanded.
200. Dickson vs. Dickson, reversed and remanded.
201. Parker vs. Parker, affirmed.
202. Freeman et al. vs. Freeman, reversed and remanded.
205. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company vs. Riddle, reversed and remanded.
226. Gilkerson vs. Brown et al., affirmed.
227. Pierce vs. Board of Supervisors of Kane County, affirmed.
228. Foulk vs. Eckert, affirmed.
230. Mix vs. Osby, affirmed.
231. Of 1870, Winchell vs. Edwards, reversed and remanded.
232. Baxter vs. Lamont, affirmed.
235. Williams vs. Chicago Coal Company, reversed and remanded.
218. Of 1870, the People ex rel. Spruance vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, affirmed.
240. Walton vs. The People ex rel. Doveline reversed and remanded.
251. Munson vs. Nichols, affirmed.
242. Hare vs. Stegall, reversed and remanded.
243. Bentley vs. Wells, affirmed.
245. Harding vs. Dilley, reversed and remanded.
246. Palmer vs. Marshall, reversed and remanded.
247. Tedrick vs. Hiner, reversed and remanded.
253. Pierce vs. Milley, affirmed.
254. Great Western Railroad Company, of Canada, vs. Burns et al., affirmed.
255. Story et al. vs. Wallace, affirmed.
258. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Serier, reversed and remanded.
261. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago vs. Baur, affirmed.
264. Goggins vs. O'Donnel, affirmed.
265. Buret et al. vs. Brand, affirmed.
266. City of Chicago vs. Torgeson, affirmed.
267. City of Chicago vs. Rogers, reversed and remanded.
269. City of Chicago vs. Joney, affirmed.
270. City of Chicago vs. Fowler, affirmed.
274. Leggat vs. Sands' Ale Brewing Company, affirmed.
276. Holderman vs. Graham, reversed and remanded in part.
277. Dyer vs. Day et al., affirmed.
278. Greenebaum vs. Dunham, affirmed.
278. (Of 1870.) Donohue vs. City of Chicago, affirmed.
279. Newlan vs. Lombard University. Affirmed.
288. Greenebaum vs. Gage. Reversed and remanded.
292. Chicago City Railway Co. vs. Young, administratrix, etc. Affirmed.
299. The Merchants' Insurance Co. of Chicago vs. Page et al. Reversed and remanded.
343. Bridenthal vs. Davidson. Affirmed.
344. Carl administrator, etc., vs. Marshall et al. Reversed and remanded.
351. Zuckerman vs. Sonnenschein. Reversed and remanded.
350. Smith vs. Young et al. Reversed and remanded.
362. Robinson et al. vs. Parish. Affirmed.
363. Sutton vs. Johnson. Reversed and remanded.
366. Remington vs. Campbell et al. Affirmed.
368. Myers vs. Gross et al. Reversed and remanded.
371. Badger vs. Kerber, affirmed.
377. Palmer vs. Converse, affirmed.
378. Chase vs Frost et al., reversed and remanded.
380. Frazer et al. vs. Smith et al., reversed and remanded.
384. The Security Insurance Company, of New York, vs. Farrell, reversed and remanded.
390. Wheeler, impleaded, etc., vs. McEldowney, affirmed.
393. Parker vs. Garrison et al., reversed and remanded.
396. Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company vs. Duggan affirmed.
397. Bishop et al. vs. Georgeson, reversed and remanded.
398. Davis vs. Walker, reversed and remanded.
403. Buckley vs. Boutellier et al., affirmed.
405. Lamb et al. vs. Holmes, affirmed.
410. Newman vs. Willetts, affirmed.
411. Cramer et al. vs. Willetts, reversed and remanded.
414. Bassett vs. Lockard et al., affirmed.
415. Thompson vs. Condor, affirmed.
417. Lowe vs. Massey, reversed and remanded.
418. Steele, impleaded, etc., vs. The First National Bank of Joliet, reversed and remanded.
419. Hatfield vs. Fowler et al., reversed and remanded at cost of appellant.
422. Hamilton vs. Rook, affirmed.
423. Bourne vs. Stout, affirmed.
431. White et al. vs. Grover et al., affirmed.
432. Wilson vs. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, reversed and remanded.
436. Graves vs. Shoefelt, affirmed.
439. Finley et al. vs. McConnell, affirmed.
442. The Winneshelk Insurance Company vs. Schueller, affirmed.
443. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Dunn, reversed and remanded.
444. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Lee, administrator, etc., reversed and remanded.
445. Barton et al. vs. Moshier, affirmed.
448. West vs. Frederick, reversed and remanded.
454. White vs. Robinson, reversed and remanded.
456. Coursey vs. Coursey, affirmed.
458. Wiley et al. vs. Silliman et al., reversed and remanded.
459. Marshall vs. Silliman et al., reversed and remanded.
460. Phares, impl'd, vs. Barbour, reversed and remanded.
463. Drew vs. Beal, affirmed.
464. Acres vs. George, reversed and remanded.
465. Cahill vs. Wilson, reversed and remanded.
467. St. Louis, Jacksonville & C. R. R. Co. vs. Kilpatrick, affirmed.
486. Smith vs. Board of Supervisors of Peoria County, reversed and remanded.
487. Hammers vs. Dole et al., affirmed.
489. Lincoln vs. Stowell, reversed and remanded.
491. Good vs. Fogg, affirmed.
502 (Of 1870). Spaulding et al. vs. Mozier et al., affirmed.
507. Glasgow, extr. etc., vs. Pickets et al., affirmed.
519 (Of 1870). Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company vs. Stanton, affirmed.
523. Bell vs. Mallory, reversed and remanded.
540. Reed et al. vs. Tyler, reversed and remanded.
556. Valandschoot vs. Adams, affirmed.
568. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company vs. Conroy, administrator, etc., reversed and remanded.
569. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company vs. Firth, affirmed.
577. Stull et al. vs. Hance, reversed and remanded.
587. The Peru Beer Company vs. the First National Bank of Peru, affirmed.
591. Kankakee & Illinois Railroad Company vs. Chester, affirmed.
599. Equitable Insurance Company of Chicago vs. Cooper, reversed and remanded.
604. McWilliams et al. vs. Morgan, Jr., affirmed.
607. Stevens et al. vs. Hoy, administrator, etc., affirmed.
56. Hickey vs. Stone, reversed and remanded.
69. Beardsley, administrator, vs. Hills, administrator, affirmed.
209. Gregory vs. Healy, reversed and remanded.
624. Bartlett et al. vs. the Board of Education of Freeport, affirmed.
609. Hagis vs. O. O. & Railroad Company, affirmed.
495. Howell, Jr., vs. Albany City Insurance Company, affirmed.
496. Howell, Jr., vs. Security Insurance Company, affirmed.
497. Howell, Jr., vs. Security Insurance Company, affirmed.
498. Howell, Jr., vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. Affirmed.
499. Howell, Jr., vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. Affirmed.
500. Howell, Jr., vs. Pacific Insurance Company. Affirmed.
501. Howell, Jr., vs. Pacific Insurance Company. Affirmed.
502. Howell, Jr., vs. Insurance Company of North America. Affirmed.
503. Howell, Jr., vs. Insurance Company of North America. Affirmed.
504. Howell, Jr., vs. Putnam Insurance Company. Affirmed.
505. Howell, Jr., vs. Putnam Insurance Company. Affirmed.
526. Howell, Jr., vs. Albany City Insurance Company. Affirmed.

Colbert & Chamberlin's History of Chicago and the Great Conflagration.

Orders for nearly 2,000 copies of this work have been taken in the South Division of Chicago. The person who took these orders, having proved himself unfaithful, I have decided to put other canvassers in the field, who will at once proceed to take orders. Parties wishing the book, and not called on by my agents, will be supplied by addressing me through the Post Office. J. S. GOODMAN, No. 15 South Green-st.

...PREME COURT.

...lied at Ottawa.

...23.—Opinions in the fol... the Supreme Court have ...rk's office at Ottawa, to ...

W. M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

...'s CAUSES.
...People, reversed and re...
...People, reversed and re...
...he People, reversed and re...
...CAUSES.
...State of Illinois, affirmed.
...affirmed.
...Fadden, reversed and re...
...reversed and remanded
...vs. Mulford et al., reversed
...reversed and remanded.
...reversed and remanded.
...reversed and remanded.
...reversed and remanded.
...hertz, affirmed.
...reversed and remanded.
...bbard, affirmed.
...n, affirmed.
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...reversed and remanded.
...O'Dell, reversed and re...
...Geneva, affirmed.
...way Company vs. Darst, af...
...shier, affirmed.
...Tribby, reversed and re...
...of Chicago, affirmed.
...Kent, reversed and re...
...& Vincennes Railroad ...Smith, reversed and re...
...block et al., affirmed.
...vs. Thomas, affirmed.
...rich, affirmed.
...vs. Walbridge, administra...
...remanded.
...ep et al., reversed and re...
...cCarthy et al., affirmed.
...tratrix, etc., vs. Thompson,
...People ex rel. Frans et al.,
...vs. Doolittle, reversed and
...ident and Trustees of Town ...and remanded.
...vs. Merry, reversed and re...
...vs. Hildebrand, affirmed.
...affirmed.
...nett, affirmed.
...reversed and remanded.
...tingham, reversed and re...
...tens, affirmed.
...nistrator, etc., vs. Town of ...and remanded.
...istrator, etc., vs. Hubbard,
...eeler, affirmed.
...ills et al., reversed and re...
...ickson, reversed and re...
...vs. Freeman, reversed and
...gton, and Quincy Railroad ...reversed and remanded.
...rown et al., affirmed.
...of Supervisors of Kane ...
...affirmed.
...affirmed.
...vs. Edwards, reversed
...affirmed.
...Chicago Coal Company, re...
...ople ex rel. Sprunace vs. ...stern Railroad Company,
...People ex rel. Doveline re...
...hols, affirmed.
...reversed and remanded.
...Dilley, reversed and re...
...arshall, reversed and re...
...Hiner, reversed and re...
...affirmed.
...Railroad Company, of Gan...
...affirmed.
...Wallace, affirmed.
...ington & Quincy Railroad ...reversed and remanded.
...Bishop of Chicago vs. Baur,
...Donnel, affirmed.
...Brand, affirmed.
...vs. Torgeson, affirmed.
...vs. Rogers, reversed and
...vs. Jones, affirmed.
...vs. Fowler, affirmed.
...' Ale Brewing Company,
...Graham, reversed and re...
...al., affirmed.
...nham, affirmed.
...ohue vs. City of Chicago,
...mbard University. Affirmed.
...vs. Gage. Reversed and re...
...Railway Co. vs. Young, ad...
...affirmed.
...Insurance Co. of Chicago ...and remanded.
...Davidson, Affirmed.
...ator, etc., vs. Marshall et al.,
...Sonnenschein. Reversed
...et al. Reversed and re...
...vs. Parish, Affirmed.
...hnson. Reversed and re...
...Campbell et al. Affirmed.
...et al. Reversed and re...
...rber, affirmed.
...verse, affirmed.
...ust et al., reversed and re...
...Smith et. al., reversed and re...
...Insurance Company, of New ...reversed and remanded.
...eaded, etc., vs. McEldow...
...rrison et al., reversed and re...
...owa Railroad Company vs.
...vs. Georgeson, reversed and
...reversed and remanded.
...ntsiller et al., affirmed.
...Holmes, affirmed.
...Willetts, affirmed.
...vs. Willetts, reversed and
...kard et al., affirmed.
...Conder, affirmed.
...reversed and remanded.
...ked, etc., vs. The First Na...
...reversed and remanded.
...wler et al., reversed and re...
...ook, affirmed.
...affirmed.
...Grever et al., affirmed.
...kford, Rock Island & St. ...pany, reversed and re...
...efelt, affirmed.
...McConnell, affirmed.
...Insurance Company vs.
...Burlington & Quincy Rail...
...Dunn; reversed and re...
...urlington & Quincy Railroad ...ministrator, etc., reversed
...Moshier, affirmed.
...derick, reversed and re...
...inson, reversed and re...
...rsey, affirmed.
...Silliman et al., reversed and
...liman et al., reversed and
...vs. Barbour, reversed and
...affirmed.
...reversed and remanded.
...reversed and remanded.
...sonville & C. R. R. Co. vs.
...of Supervisors of Peoria ...remanded.
...bolo et al., affirmed.
...Stowell, reversed and re...
...affirmed.
...ing et al. vs. Mozier et al.,
...etc., vs. Pickets et al., af...
...Mutual Fire Insurance ...affirmed.
...reversed and remanded.
...Tyler, reversed and re...
...Adams, affirmed.
...& Warsaw Railway Com... administrator, etc., reversed
...& Warsaw Railway Com...
...Hance, reversed and re...
...Company vs. the First Na... affirmed.
...linois Railroad Company vs.
...urance Company of Chicago ...and remanded.
...l. vs. Morgan, Jr., affirmed
...Hoy, administrator, etc.
...reversed and remanded.
...ministrator, vs. Hills, admin...
...aly, reversed and remanded. ...vs. the Board of Education
...& Railroad Company, af...
...Albany City Insurance
...Security Insurance Com...
...Security Insurance Com...
...vs. Merchants' Insurance
...vs. Merchants' Insurance
...Pacific Insurance Com...
...Pacific Insurance Com...
...Insurance Company of ...med.
...Insurance Company of ...
...Putnam Insurance Com...
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...Albany City Insurance

...lla's History of Chicago ...eat Conflagration.
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THE PRESIDENCY.

The Democrats "Lying Low for Black Ducks."

Judge David Davis as an Independent Candidate—His Appearance and Career.

Washington (Jan. 16) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

DEMOCRATS LYING LOW.

The opinion is becoming stronger here daily that the Democrats are "lying low for black ducks." While it is yet too early to form a judgment, there is, nevertheless, a large body of men of that party—indeed, I think, a large majority of those here—who acknowledge there would be no chance of their electing their candidate, even if they were to make a nomination, and that it would be folly for them to attempt it. To go still further, there are a good many of the old leaders of the party who have always stood by their colors, who are now in both the Senate and House, who fully declare in private conversation that they will go for anybody who stands a chance of beating Grant. As the situation now stands, nearly all believe that no nomination will be made by them. And, from the present attitude of the two parties—the Administration, led by President Grant, and the opposition, led by Greeley, Sumner, Fenton, Trumbull, Schurz, and others—it does not appear that any reconciliation will occur; it seems probable that the latter will ... the nomination. Of course, a few months' time will make a great change either one way or the other, but as the look is now, from this point, the opposition will put an independent candidate in the field, and that the Democrats will support him—and that man, as it looks now, will be Mr. Justice David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court.

JUDGE DAVIS AS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

He is a Republican of undoubted standing and ability, and would make a most excellent President. While he has never failed to place himself on record as a Republican, where it was expected, yet he has never gone out of his way to exasperate the Democrats, and has never been in a political position where he was forced to make himself prominent on severe party questions. For this reason, he is not objectionable to the Democrats. He has never been mixed up with tariff matters, and he is, therefore, not offensive to the tariff interests of Pennsylvania, nor the free trade sentiment of the West, nor even to the revenue reformers, if such things exist. He has not been prominent in reconstruction matters, nor has he had occasion to express himself upon the present condition of the Southern States. He is, therefore, not objectionable to the South—while ...ent is very unpopular, on the one hand for not sustaining the loyal people with greater strength, and on the other by troubling the Ku-Klux—in the slightest particular. In addition to that, he has taken sides in State politics, and divided the party in almost every Southern State. So, all in all, Grant is not popular there.

Judge Davis is a Western man, and stands very high at home. He has been conspicuous for many years as one of the strongest and ablest men of the country, and he is highly thought of by the legal profession all over the country. He is personally a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and has great personal popularity. His character is pure and his nature as noble and honest as ever man possessed. His mind is clear; his experience in public life great; his observations wide, and his judgment quick and strong.

PHYSICALLY AND BIOGRAPHICALLY.

Physically, Judge Davis is a picture. He is very tall and large, his shoulders are broad, his frame massive, and his stomach is beautifully rounded like an inverted balloon, from his throat to his hips. His stomach is, I should say, artistically considered, a trifle too large, but is very jolly, and his waistcoat fits over it tight and nice, as though it were made to have such a lining. Altogether, Judge Davis is a very conspicuous man. His weight must over three hundred pounds, and, if report be true, he has a million dollars for every hundred pounds of flesh. His head, surmounting such a massive frame, looks small, but I judge it to be of more than ordinary size. His hair is brown, plentifully mixed with gray, and closely cut. He wears a closely trimmed beard, also gray, but no mustache. His eyes are blue, or gray, and very mild, but his nose was evidently intended for a man with a larger face. His age is 57, and he is as young and active as any man of his size can be. Physically and intellectually, he is just in his prime, being no older in appearance than many men at 45.

He was born in Maryland, but graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832. He studied law in Massachusetts, and went through the legal course at Yale College Law School. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having removed there in 1835, and began the practice of law in the back woods. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844, and was very prominent in the convention which formed the present State Constitution. He was repeatedly elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, serving in all, in this capacity, thirteen years. It was here that he formed the friendship for Mr. Lincoln which, on both sides, was one of the most remarkable that ever existed between two men. They rode the circuit together year after year, and were never separated, except from necessity. Probably Judge Davis knew Lincoln better than any human being ever knew him, not excepting his own wife. In December, 1862, Lincoln appointed him one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and he at once established himself with the Court and the bar as one of the strongest Judges on the American bench.

It is not known that he would accept an independent nomination, but those who know him best believe he would. He will, himself, say nothing. He will not even talk with his friends upon the subject, nor will he be interviewed by the enterprising reporter. He is, however, extremely courteous and attentive to the Democrats and to the opposition Republicans. When he is spoken to about being a possible candidate, he throws up his hands, gives a big laugh, and says: "Oh, nobody's going to run me," and then changes the subject. If the Independent Republicans intend to make a nomination in opposition to General Grant, they cannot find a better man than Judge Davis; and if the Democrats have taken such a sudden fondness for Republicans, they cannot do better than second the motion. H. J. R.

A LOUISIANA POLITICIAN.

Speaker Carter.

Speaker Carter, of the anti-Warmoth House of Representatives of Louisiana, whose name is George W. Carter, was eight or ten years ago a minister of remarkable influence and fine reputation in the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church, and well known also for his eloquence and other brilliant qualities. Shortly before the war Mr. Carter went South from Virginia, and the Petersburg (Va.) *Progress* furnishes the following remarkable history of his career:

When the war came on Mr. Carter was soon heard from as an ardent secessionist, creating quite a stir in Texas by his fervor and eloquence. Shortly after he became a Colonel in the Confederate army, and remained such for some months, but left the service on account of some difficulty with a brother officer. Next there was a great deal of mystery and some stir about a secret mission that Carter had in Richmond; it was evident that from some cause he had become a person of much importance, and was frequently in confidential communication with the Cabinet officers. During the war we never heard a surmise as to the nature of this scheme, but a few years ago, while travelling, happened to hear all about it.

Carter had, in some incomprehensible manner, discovered the secret, so jealously guarded by the English Government, of making the Armstrong gun. He brought his drawings and evidences of their genuineness to Richmond, and convinced Colonel Gorgas, as was the fact, that he had learned the principle. He was, after a time, given discretionary powers in the premises, went to New Orleans, formed a company, bought a foundry, brought his imported workmen in on blockaders, and was just beginning to work when New Orleans fell, ending in heavy losses to the contractors what would have been an immensely profitable speculation. From this time to the surrender his history is rather obscure, except that he distinguished himself in a battle near Little Rock, Arkansas, and was then known to have left the army again.

After the war he started in political life in Texas, and next appears in New Orleans, where, after a few months, he developed into a furious Radical, and was soon recognized as a man of brilliant abilities and skilful in the management of men. Here, in haranguing the negroes, his pulpit experience proved of great use, and he continued to grow in importance until now he is a power in the State, wielding one wing of the Republican party with masterly ability, and being the only man of his faction with at once brains and nerve enough to prevent Warmoth's carrying Louisiana against Grant. But for his ... might be anything he chose, but he is reported to have become debauched by politics ... and evil associations, and to revel in the ... of his offenses. "He is brave, has a ... mind, is ready in resources, fluent in speech, ... in manners, and the most popular ... in Louisiana." And this is the end of a man who is remembered as a minister of ... and an instructor of youth. We leave it ... to draw the moral from the sad story.

Theatrical Wigs—A Queer Trade.

...far from Covent Garden Market, in ..., is a manufacturing establishment ... is probably unique. According to the Post Office Directory there are but three ... wig-makers in London, and this ... has been known for many years to ev... of the English speaking world ... theatrical performances are held. ... but much in the windows ... (the *Daily News*) to tell ... wonders within. There is not much ... general conversation, for the ... people and the foreman ... the wig-maker constantly employed. ... Clarkey, my dear boy, I hope you ... the carbuncle on the forehead ... salutation of one gentleman ... an elderly Chinese 'coon, ... I come on beating my head ... tambourine, so I don't want a ... or the stuffing 'll deaden ... "Clarkey" has not forgotten ... he terms it, to save time, ... "wobble" as a graceful addition ... be discussed, and after ... it is decided that "the ... is to have a bald ... large carbuncle on its front, ... which shall move up and down, or "wobble," when its wearer pulls a string.

An old man asks whether his fakement's ready, as he wants to put a bit of India rubber at the side to work up and down with his jaw. He has been rehearsing all day, and is dead tired, he says, though his bright eye and sonorous voice seems to contradict him. "He is 76 years of age," remarks the wig-maker, "and is playing Pantaloon this year. He used to be Clown when he was younger, and it's a curious fact that he's the only Clown I've ever known who is bald. Clowns never become bald. I don't know why, but it is so." A middle-aged woman, rather like a shabby housekeeper, enters, and addressing the young woman at work with a mass of tangled hair ("wig for one of Bluebeard's wives") as "Dear," petitions that she may not be disappointed of her "front." Something in the voice is familiar, and you learn on inquiry that the housekeeper is one of the most popular and clever actresses of the day—and of another day when there were far more fun and far better acting than now. Then come several callers who are about to appear in private theatricals, or at a fancy-dress ball.

Here a telegraph boy comes in with a message, "reply paid," and the wig-maker soothes the mind of a distant provincial manager with the intelligence that the eighty wigs he ordered were sent off by the morning train. "Have you sent those fifty boys' white wigs over the way for the ballet, Jane?" "Over the way," it may be remarked is a theatrical phrase, and applies to theatres at the four points of the compass. Then comes an order for a "trick wig," and another for a "flaxen flowing" (human hair); and the messengers with these are followed by a group of gentlemen, each of whom requires a set of wigs for a starring expedition in the provinces.

It seems impossible that the orders can ever be executed in time. Here is one copied literally for the wigs in the comic scenes at one theatre, that is the special wigs, irrespective of those for the ballet, the supernumeraries, and the actors not engaged in the comic scenes: "Two Indian wigs, a Jacques Strop wig, a Nigger's wig, a Negress' wig; a wig and whiskers for stout shopman; a wig, whiskers, and moustache for Life Guardsmen; a Mrs Brown wig; wigs for Two-headed Nightingale; three pair of whiskers and moustache for small policemen; a wig for dummy head; a black scratch for tailor; a long ragged wig and long gray beard for Jew; a Dundreary wig and whiskers for fop; a light, curly wig for page boy; a Quaker's wig; a brown wig for prim old lady; four fop's wigs and whiskers for various; a John Bull wig, and a Wormwood wig." Let the reader multiply this list by the principal theatres in town and country, and throw in the wigs required for the regular drama, and for amateur performances of all kinds, and he will have an appropriate estimate of the great theatrical wig maker's business, and of the organized labor involved in the production of stage heads of hair of a sufficiently varied character, and by a given time.

ALASKA.

The Aborigines at Home—How They Live—The Ladies and Their Decorations.

Sitka, Alaska, Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The village contains forty or fifty houses. The population consists of one thousand Indians and two thousand dogs. Of the dogs, all but one are of the same sharp-eared, wolfish type seen among the Indians of the plains. The exception was a bandy-legged, lop-eared cur of civilized breed, the only one among the two thousand that showed a lack of civility by barking at our heels. The houses much more resemble the semi-subterranean abodes of the Laplanders and Esquimaux than the wigwams of American Indians. Like the oak described by the American poet, they extended as far into the earth as above it. Some of them are from twenty to thirty feet square, and built of very wide cedar planks, many of them more than four feet across, worked out by these rude people.

We entered several. Creeping through apertures, both square and round, not more than three feet in diameter, we descended flights of steps into the large single room. In the centre of each a fire was built on the ground, and in the centre of each roof a hole, out of which passed a small portion of the smoke, the most of it remaining for the benefit of the salmon hanging over our heads, and to make sore eyes for the inmates. The whole inside is floored, except the fireplace in the middle. On both sides are the sleeping places, covered with skins and blankets, and in some instances separated by low partitions. In the rear, and on shelves below the dormitories, were stored potatoes and dried salmon in small bales, covered with matting. Their largest potatoes are the size of a hulled walnut.

The women were either cooking or working small baskets and other utensils of dried grass, in the manufacture of which they are surpassingly skilful. The men were building canoes outside, or carving odd images of wood or walrus ivory, for sale to curious voyagers, one of whom is your correspondent. This was indicated by his many purchases of queer pipes, little skin boats, bows and barbed arrows for the slaughter of fur seals, and other articles of *vertu* out of no especial utility. As time is of no value to these people, they bestow great labor for small rewards. A grass mat or basket, or an ivory carving that has occupied several days in its construction, can be bought for two or three bits, and a dressed deer skin, tanned as only they can do it, over which some hours of many days have been spent, may be purchased for a trifle.

Their canoe-building is worthy of note. Out of a huge spruce or cedar tree they work a vessel of perfect symmetry that will carry from five to ten tons. After roughly hewing it in the forest, they tow and drag it to their homes, which are always near the shore, to be finished at their leisure. An Indian does not like to be hurried, and especially by such men as Sheridan and Crook. I saw many of these canoes in process of construction. The most curious operation is that of stretching them apart, when reduced to the proper thinness of an inch or more. Before stretching they may be four feet deep and only two feet wide at the top. After it these proportions will be reversed, making the width four feet. To accomplish this, the hollow is filled with water, which is raised to the boiling point with heated stones. It is then covered with mats until thoroughly steamed, when the stretching begins. The sides are kept apart by cross-pieces, which serve afterwards as seats for paddlers. But few of them have yet learned the labor-saving capacity of oars. They use no nails, but fasten their woods with roots and wythes.

They make spoons and other useful articles from the horns of the argali and the tusks of the walrus. They burn the dead, and deposit the ashes in little out-door structures that look like a cross between an old-fashioned bee-hive and a small hen-coop. They build a square, hollow, pile of logs, and, after getting them well ablaze, thrust the body in head foremost, wherby the mourning relatives are consoled with the savory odors of roast Indian.

The ladies beautify their complexions with soot and red paint, and still further enhance their charms by wearing a bone through the under lip, the size of which is increased from year to year until, in some of the old ones, it attains a width of two inches. An Indian lady thus adorned, with her coarse, black, uncombed locks hanging in matted profusion around her beautiful pig eyes and lop ears, is only resistible to those whose affections are thoroughly preoccupied. The delights of courtship must be doubled by the pleasant aroma of salmon which pervades the premises and, as I have heard, their persons.

Among them the crow and the raven are held sacred, and flit around their lodges undisturbed. They live mainly on fish, and have a monopoly of the trapping. There is but one white trapper in the country, and he is at Cook's Inlet, six hundred miles W. N. W.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Young Lady Shoots Herself Through the Head—A Singular and Distressing Case—A Mystery to be Unravelled.

From the New York Times Jan. 20.

On Thursday night, about 10½ o'clock, Miss Isabella Titus, a beautiful and accomplished lady, 18 years of age, committed suicide, at No. 38 West Twenty-fourth street, by shooting herself through the head. Two months ago she arrived in this city from her home in Pepperill, Mass., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Galloway, who boards at the house named. For the past four weeks she has been at times extremely ill, and occasionally depressed in spirits, although she was naturally of a cheerful, happy disposition. She made several remarks, which at the time sounded strange to her friends, but did not raise their suspicions that she was meditating self-destruction.

A few days ago she was walking with her sister in Broadway. Her dress was dragging in the mud; and her attention being called to the fact, she said in a tone of great depression: "It makes no difference; I shall never wear it again." She had a pistol of the Smith & Wesson pattern, which a friend in Massachusetts, with whom she had been accustomed to shoot at a target, had given her last summer, but although the fact of her possession of the weapon was well-known to her friends, it did not raise any alarm, especially as they believed she had no cartridges to load it with.

On Thursday Miss Titus was out shopping nearly all day, and after returning home about 7 o'clock in the evening, was observed to be very much depressed in mind. As Mr. Galloway, her brother-in-law, was going up stairs shortly after 7 o'clock, he heard a sound that seemed to be the click of a pistol in the room of Miss Titus, and on reaching his own room he said to his wife that Isabella was loading her pistol. Mrs. Galloway replied that it could not be, as she had no cartridges. This incident passed without further remark, and later in the evening Miss Titus was in the parlor, where a number of friends of the family were assembled, but her sadness was not noticed at the time. About 10 1-2 o'clock she left the room, bidding the company good-by, and adding, "I shall see you no more, as I am going home to-morrow." The remark seemed strange, as she had not previously announced her intention, and Mrs. Galloway accompanied her to her room and then entered her own. Miss Titus then ran down-stairs again to the parlor, and said "Good night" very plaintively to Mrs. Lewis, another sister also visiting at the house, after which she went up-stairs again alone, and sitting at the top of the flight from the third to the fourth floor, with her feet resting on the first step, placed the muzzle of her revolver to her right temple and fired. The noise alarmed the house, and Mrs. Galloway, rushing from her room, stumbled over the prostrate and bleeding form of the insensible lady stretched upon the floor at the head of the stairs. All the inmates of the house were in a moment gathered at the scene of the tragedy, and among them, Dr. J. P. Pray, who has an office in the house, but he saw at a glance that she was beyond surgical aid. The bullet had evidently entered the brain, and the unconscious, but still breathing girl was carried into the room of her sister, where, in an hour afterward, she expired, without having returned to consciousness.

Coroner Herman, assisted by Dr. John Beach, yesterday afternoon held an inquest in the case, and the facts which have been narrated having been elicited, a verdict of death by suicide was rendered, and the remains delivered to the friends, by whom they were last evening taken to Massachusetts for burial. Deceased, who was possessed of the most unblemished character, was intending in a short time to return to Detroit, which was her native place, and where she had spent sometime in the Convent of the Sacred Heart about a year ago. Her father died some few months ago, leaving all of his family in easy circumstances.

NATIONAL STATISTICS.

Commerce, Navigation, and Immigration.

Monthly Report No. 3, (series 1871-'72,) of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press, and contains statements of our foreign trade for the month of September, 1871, and the nine months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1870. The following synopsis of its contents we are enabled to lay before our readers through the courtesy of Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau:

Period.	Imports	Domestic exports. (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Month ended Sept. 30, '71....	$48,745,810	$33,226,453	$2,199,331
Month ended Sept. 30, '70....	41,690,031	26,732,462	1,974,681
Nine mos. ended Sept. 30, '71....	456,062,860	388,133,609	21,979,878
Nine mos. ended Sept. 30, '70....	374,036,995	328,117,375	23,168,035

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Sept. 30, 1871, was $34,395,227, against $51,062,252, Sept. 30, 1870. Allowing for the excess in warehouse Sept. 30, 1871, over Sept. 30, 1870, the imports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1871, exceed the domestic and foreign exports to the amount of $32,616,398. For the same period in 1870 the imports exceeded the exports $22,751,525.

The relative values of the imports and exports, which consist of merchandise, and of specie and bullion, respectively, during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie value.)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise....	$440,804,539	$331,355,674	$11,059,351
Specie & bullion.	15,258,321	56,777,935	10,920,527

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie value.)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise....	$355,427,853	$271,503,607	$12,664,541
Specie & bullion.	18,609,142	56,613,768	10,503,494

The comparative amounts of our total foreign trade, imported and exported, in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed value,)	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$134,526,488	$149,841,813	$7,191,189
Foreign vessels..	309,689,195	291,752,061	13,174,977
Cars, &c..........	11,847,177	4,787,542	1,613,712

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed value.)	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$120,687,984	$129,901,423	$11,318,567
Foreign vessels..	250,132,797	236,965,714	11,031,195
Cars, &c..........	3,216,264	1,390,636	898,273

From the above tables, it appears that of the total amount of our foreign commerce carried in *vessels*, over 69 per cent was carried in foreign vessels for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1871, against 65 per cent for the corresponding period of 1870.

The number and tonnage of the American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the United States during the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1871, were as follows:

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	10,779	3,566,452	10,335	3,529,828
Foreign vessels..	18,854	5,569,863	18,759	5,471,653
Total..........	29,633	9,126,315	29,094	9,001,481

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1870.

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	10,877	3,778,818	10,824	3,832,013
Foreign vessels..	19,399	6,615,198	19,451	6,628,065
Total..........	30,276	10,394,016	30,275	10,460,078

The immigration into the United States for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1871, is given in detail. From these tables it appears that the total number of passengers arrived during the quarter was 125,888, of whom 73,445 were males, and 52,443 females; 33,834 were cabin, and 92,054 other than cabin passengers. Of the total number arrived, 19,135 were citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and 7,884 were foreigners not intending to remain in the United States, leaving the number of actual immigrants 98,869, of whom 56,827 were males, and 42,032 females; 22,521 were under 15 years of age; 63,572 15 and under 40; 12,777 40 and upward. The total deaths on the voyage were 68.

Of the total number of immigrants, there arrived at New York, 70,416; Huron, Mich., 7,570; Boston, 7,075; Passamaquoddy, Me., 6,201; Baltimore, 2,643; San Francisco, 2,013.

The nationalities of the immigrants were: Great Britain, 24,281; Ireland, 14,633; Germany and Austria, 30,650; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 9,541; France, 2,006; Switzerland, 585; Spain and Portugal, 182; Italy, 593; Holland, 288; Belgium, 33; Russia and Poland, 634; other countries of Europe, 103; China and Japan, 1,996; Africa, 14; British North American Provinces, 11,894; Mexico, 145; South America, 36; West Indies, 309; all other countries, 1,006.

The occupations were as follows: Artists, 18; bakers, 225; blacksmiths, 446; butchers, 216; carpenters and joiners, 1,163; clergymen, 117; clerks, 642; engineers, 208; farmers, 9,531; jewelers, 108; laborers, 17,278; lawyers, 36; mariners, 374; masons, 453; mechanics, (not specified), 1,726; merchants, 2,234; miners, 1,665; painters, 191; physicians, 58; seamstresses, 107; servants, 2,811; shoemakers, 510; tailors, 480; teachers, 51; weavers, 239; all other occupations, 2,770; occupations not specified (chiefly women and children), 3,956; without occupation (chiefly women and children), 51,262.

TWENTY YEARS DISGUISED.

Extraordinary Career of a Scotch Woman—She Works as a Man in a Ship-building Yard—Is married to Another Woman—Intrigues With the Lassies of the Town.

From the North British Daily Mail.

During the latter part of last summer there was working in the ship-building yard of Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn & Co., at Renfrew, a person who was known to their workmen as John Campbell. He was engaged at the forge in company with three others, and won the esteem of all around him by the handy and intelligent manner in which he executed any task allotted to him. On the 29th of November "Johnnie," as he was familiarly called, fell sick in the house of Thomas Early, laborer, Pinkerton lane, where he lodged during his stay in Renfrew, and Dr. Allison was called in. He at once pronounced the malady to be small-pox, and intimated to the patient that a removal to the Paisley Infirmary would be requisite. The patient disapproved of that step, but the doctor pointed out that it was impossible that any person laboring under such a disease could remain in such a dwelling. Seeing that the medical gentleman was so determined, the patient wished to be clothed to leave the town. This raised the curiosity of Dr. Allison, and he at once put the question, "Was it because of sex?" The reply was in the affirmative, and the subsequent explanation was that the supposed "Johnnie" was a lassie, and had worn male attire since she was 13 years of age, for no other purpose than keeping "clear o' thae blackguard men." Her present age was about 33. The doctor apprised the landlady, Mrs. Early, of his discovery, and to her surprise informed her that she must get woman's clothes in which to dress her lodger, so that she might be admitted to the Paisley infirmary as none other than Marie Campbell. This was done, and Marie has at last recovered from which she has been suffering. Her brief sojourn, however, in the affirmary has not been without its interruptions and further remarkable disclosures. As the past month was drawing to a close the resident medical officer of the infirmary, Dr. Lewis, received a letter from the inspector of poor for the parish of Kirknewton, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, stating that the attention of the parochial Board of that place had been drawn to the case of his patient, Marie Campbell, and they believed she might be the person wanted by the parish since May of 1870. Dr. Lewis having replied to the letter, the Inspector of Kirknewton visited the infirmary in company with a woman named Mary Ann McKennan. This led to a complete identification of "Marie" with the John Campbell who, in December, 1869, married McKennan, and afterwards resided with her in the village of East Calder for a time. Subsequently they removed to Kirknewton, and, to all appearances, they lived happily together till May, 1870, when "Johnnie" disappeared. The wife at the time raised the cry that her husband was a woman, but her testimony was not credited, and she, having had two illegitimate children before the marriage with Campbell, became a chargeable to the parish. The woman McKennan had another child a few weeks ago, and difficulties arose with regard to the registration. At the infirmary Campbell maintained that McKennan knew her sex before the marriage, and that there was a mutual understanding in the matter, but the latter declared that she was not aware of the truth till some days after the ceremony. The climax was reached on Wednesday. Acting Superintendent Stewart, of the Paisley police, received a warrant from the Edinburgh County police authorities, with a request that he would at once apprehend "Johnnie," *alias* "Marie" Campbell on a charge of contravening the Registration act by making, or causing to be made, a false entry in the register at the time she was married to McKennan, by representing herself as John Campbell. This was done, and the patient, who had recovered from her illness, was removed in custody to Edinburgh. The woman, Mrs. Early, with whom Campbell lodged in Renfrew, states that she knew Campbell only as a man five years since. The latter was then engaged as a farm laborer at a place called Howden-o'-the-Brig, in the neighborhood of Tranent. She came to the latter place, attracted by the high wages given on the railway, and was employed as a surfaceman between Dalkeith and Ormiston. She remained as a lodger with Mrs. Early for about six months, and, though occasionally exciting suspicion regarding her sex, cleverly removed any doubts by her after conduct. During the greater part of the time she lodged with the Early's she slept with a fellow male lodger. Campbell fell in love with a Highland lassie named Kate Martin, and conducted herself toward the young woman with all the ardor of an affectionate beau. On one occasion she took Kate to Edinburgh, and when the two returned in the evening they both stayed at Campbell's lodging. There being only two beds in the house, the girl slept with Mrs. Early and Campbell rested that night in bed with the unsuspecting landlady's husband. In Renfrew she still adhered to the old habit of loving and associating with the lassies, and, in a spirit of opposition to a fellow-lodger, displayed an affectionate regard for a girl in the town. At all times Campbell would make herself so handy in household matters, and especially in sewing and mending the fellow-lodger's clothes, that she gained the affection of all around her. When Mrs. Early was ill on one occasion Campbell was so obliging in her conduct to the sick woman that some of the neighbors, who only knew her as "Johnnie," were kind enough to circulate very unkind stories, which caused the husband to issue his instructions for "Johnnie to leave." This had almost come to pass when the secret of "Johnnie's" sex oozed out. Campbell's explanation of her extraordinary procedure is, that in consequence of bad usage when she was about 13 years of age, she left her parents' home to shift for herself. Sometime afterward her brother, when he was dying, sent for her, and requested her to take his clothes and wear them, as that would probably enable her the better to make her way in the world. She complied, and as the garments were out she renewed them, and became so accustomed to the garb that habit became a second nature. There is some talk of the workmen in Renfrew getting up a subscription for Marie, as they all acknowledge that while she deceived them as to her sex, a more kindly and obliging worker never was engaged in the yard. They will regret to hear of her unfortunate apprehension.

DRY GOODS.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are daily placing on sale many bargains in Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs and Sets, made up in new designs for evening wear; a full stock of Lace Capes, in Round Point, Point Applique, Thread and Guipure, with a large assortment of Trimming Laces to match; also novelties in HAMBURG EDGINGS, French and Scotch Embroideries, French Medallions, Standard Flutings, Plaitings, and Puffings; Elegant Guipure Bands, and some select styles of Embroidered Linen Sets, new and desirable, and at much less than previous prices.

State & Twentieth-sts

BOOKS.

FOUR VALUABLE AND ENTERTAINING BOOKS.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS. Price........$2.00
THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY, by W. D. Howells. Price........2.00
LORD BANTAM, by the author of Ginx's Baby. Price........25
THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER. Price........1.25

FOR SALE BY
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.
469 WABASH-AV.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT WARDROBE.

We have CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, made up handsomely of Blue Chinchilla, which we will sell very low.

MABLEY & HULL,
122 West Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

BROWN & PRIOR,
Will occupy New and Elegant Parlors at
441 WABASH-AV.,
CORNER PECK-COURT,
On Thursday, Jan. 11.

All Winter Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves AT COST, for the next thirty days. Please call and examine.
WABASH-AV., AND PECK-COURT.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS AND Office Furniture.
THAYER & TOBEY,
Furniture Comp'y,
86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

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A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS CITY.
An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 86 East Harrison-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT FACTORY,
ORDER BOOKS SAVED.
JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
... 629 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,
On long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 2, Nixon's Building.

TEAS.

HOME TEA CO.,
Corner of State and Twenty-second-sts.
Will be found a large stock of the finest qualities of TEAS. The finest Japan ever imported. Good Green Tea, 75 cents per lb. Wholesale and retail. Country merchants would do well to call before they purchase.

GOOD WORDS.

"The Cheapest, and Certainly one of the Best Magazines Published."

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A Profusely Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, Art, and Travel.
EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.
NOW READY.
THE JANUARY NUMBER,
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.
With Numerous Beautiful Engravings.
CONTENTS:
1. THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. By Anthony Trollope. Chaps. 1-2.
2. HINTS FOR ESSAYS. By the author of "Friends in Council."
3. THE SEA. By the Rev. John Monsell, LL.D.
4. TOWN GEOLOGY. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. I. The Soil of the Field.
5. "TRUST IN GOD, AND DO THE RIGHT." Song by Norman Macleod, D.D. With music by Arthur S. Sullivan.
6. SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL. No. 1, "That which is Behind of the Afflictions of Christ." By the Rev. Professor Charteris.
7. AT HIS GATES. By Mrs. Oliphant. Chaps. 1-3.
8. WILL O' THE WISP. A Ballad written for Clari on a Stormy Night. By Robert Buchanan.
9. WHAT I DID WITH A SHILLING. By William Gilbert.
10. TENDRILS AND CLIMBING PLANTS. Notes from Mr. Darwin. By the author of "Stone Edge."
11. THE OLD GARDEN. By George MacDonald.
12. THE RATHA JATRA OF SERAMPORE. By Alexander Allardyce.
13. A GREAT SOLAR ERUPTION. By Richard A. Proctor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GOOD WORDS seek, to provide the wisest instruction in the pleasantest manner, without neglecting to supply wholesome entertainment for every variety of taste.
In order that we may give the public some idea of what may be expected in the new volume (begun with the January Part, we would state that
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
"THE GOLDEN LION,"
and
MRS. OLIPHANT'S NEW STORY,
"AT HIS GATES,"
have been commenced in the January Part, and will be continued throughout the year.
Sermons Preached at Balmoral,
By HER MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS,
and published by Her Majesty's command, have been begun in the January issue, and will be continued throughout the year.
Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE
will also contribute a series of papers during the year. The January Part contains, in addition, articles by Bishop Wilberforce, Professor Caird, Charles Kingsley, Professor Huxley, Norman Macleod, and others.
We would also state that while we shall in no respect relax our efforts to render this magazine equal to the best in literary and pictorial merit, we shall, with no less anxiety, aim at maintaining the special tone and spirit by which it has been all along characterized.
The ILLUSTRATIONS are profuse, and engraved in the highest style of the art from designs by distinguished artists.
For Sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers.
TERMS—Yearly subscriptions, $2.75. Single Number, 25 cents. Liberal clubbing rates. Specimen Number mailed to any address, postage prepaid on receipt of 20 cents.
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715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

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Department of
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,
328 West Madison-st.,
Beautiful Silk Plaid Serges at 50c;
the former price was 87 1-2c.
Satteens,
Empress Cloths,
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Delaines,
Cashmeres,
and Dress Goods generally in great variety, at
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S
RETAIL BRANCH,
328 West Madison-st.

COAL.

"COAL."
I have yet unsold some damaged coal, which I will sell for less than Half Price. It is cheaper for domestic and manufacturing purposes than the best coal, some of it not being damaged one dollar per ton. Have a good supply of all kinds not touched by fire. Lump, Lehigh, Blossburgh, and all other Coals at lowest market prices. Offices, 280 East Madison and 100 feet south of Madison on Market-street; and 300 Lumber-street, near Eighteenth-street-bridge.
ROBERT LAW.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 118 Twenty-second-st.

COAL.
We have, at No. 330 North Water-st., east of Rush-st bridge, a stock of Hard Coal, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell at a great reduction in prices.
O'CONNER & QUINN.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

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STAND UP LIKE
A MAN!
In order to do that it will be necessary to procure one of Dr. Marsh's Patent Shoulder-Braces. These, and all kinds of Braces, Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, appliances for Bow-Legs, Weak Ankles, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, etc., made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast cor. State and Eighteenth-sts.

FRUIT.

Green Apples!
We have just received another car of Choice Michigan Green Apples. G. LAS... & ...SON, Produce Commission & Merchants, 48 West Ra...

FINANCIAL.

Stocks for Sale.
$5,000 Babcock Fire Extinguisher.
$10,000 Elgin Watch.
STOCKS WANTED.
Pullman Palace Car.
Chamber of Commerce.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Local Stock and Note Broker, 385 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$10,000 on real estate (improved.)
$50,000 on good local stocks.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Local Stock and Note Broker, 385 Wabash-av.

$1,000 TO $2,000
The advertiser is willing to invest in a good paying cash business, as an active partner. Address, stating full particulars, to L. MILLER,
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INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
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No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,
ORGANIZED 1822.
Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME
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NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

STATE
INSURANCE CO., of Missouri.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLRKE & CO.,
OFFICES,
Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS
We will pay the highest rates in cash for adjusted claims for losses in the Chicago fire, in the following companies:
INDEPENDENT, of Boston, Mass.
HIDE AND LEATHER, of Boston, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND, of Boston, Mass.
AMERICAN, of Providence, R. I.
NEAL, PHILLIPS & CO.,
252 West Washington-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
334 West Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly,
JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Office, No. 30 West Madison-st., 3d floor, Chicago.
All persons having claims for loss or unearned premium against this Company, who have or are willing to accept the terms of compromise proposed by the Company, are requested to immediately present their claims for payment to the undersigned.
ROBERT E. DAY.

REPUBLIC
INSURANCE COMPANY. Wanted to purchase $75,000 of adjusted claims of the above company.
PAYNE & GRAY, Architects, 594 Wabash-av.

State and Garden City
Policies will be bought this week only.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S
NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH.
A. C. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in Bankruptcy.
H. M. KINNE,
Jan. 20, 1872. E. M. BRUCE, 78 Randolph-st.

BEDDING.

J. C. MURFEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Bedding Material,
FEATHERS, MOSS, HUSKS, HAIR,
Excelsior, Tickings, Eureka, Burlaps, etc.
Highest price paid for FEATHERS.
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Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc., for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families. Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woollen. COMFORTABLES, tons of material for same, GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS, SEA GRASS, HUSKS, BED LACE, TICKINGS, etc.
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Sash, Doors, Blinds,
MOULDINGS, STAIRS,
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Inch and two-inch Flooring, dressed and matched, thoroughly seasoned, lower than the lowest. You that want good work, and prompt done, give us a call. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address all communications to
Factory, Corner Twenty-second & Morgan-sts.
Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company,
F. DUSTOLD, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. TAPPEN, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of George W. Tappen, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1872, being the 4th day thereof.
WILLIAM P. MALLORY, Administrator.
Chicago, Jan. 15, A. D. 1872.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods
At PORTER & HOYT'S, 180 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

INSURANCE.

New England
M. M. INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF BOSTON.
The Receivers of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that a first dividend of FIFTY per cent has been ordered on all claims which have been, and hereafter may be allowed against said Company. Said dividend is now payable.
GEO. C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
JAMES H. BEAL,
Receivers of the New England M. M. Ins. Co.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1872.
Policy holders, resident in Chicago, having claims for loss against the Company can obtain their dividend by calling at the office of GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

PROVIDENCE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
All persons having claims against the PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY not yet adjusted, are requested to present the same for adjustment to the undersigned at as early a date as possible.
ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Northwest corner of Market and Madison-sts.

INSURANCE.
The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.
CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

We will buy, for cash,
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S
Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months.
HERDMANN & LARMINIE,
38 South Canal-st., Room 5.

State Insurance Comp'y.
This company has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Proofs of debt prepared and policies bought by
SHUFELDT & BALL,
Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.
Certificates bought at highest cash rates.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.
Republic, Lumberman's, State, and Garden City adjusted claims bought.
WILSON & SHORES,
123 West Washington-st., Room 1.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip.
R. D. STILES, 534 Wabash-av.

Republic Insurance Certificates
WANTED.
FREDRIC ULLMANN, 376 Wabash-av.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE CO.
STATE AND LAMAR INSURANCE CO.
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.
Claims and policies wanted for cash.
H. S. DIETRICH, 66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

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The Best Building Stone.
Makes the Most Beautiful fronts.
Is Fire-Proof.
Is Frost-Proof.
Will Stand More Pressure than Natural Stone.
The FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now prepared, with ample facilities and an efficient corps of skilled artizans, to execute promptly any orders for their unrivalled stone.
We will make anything your architect can ask for, at prices far below natural stone, and a much finer class of work than any stone-cutter can make. Skeptics and unbelievers are invited to examine and test for themselves. Visitors will be received and treated with all courtesy at our Works, foot of Thirty-seventh-st.
IRA Y. MUNN, President.
WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Vice President and Superintendent.
J. R. DICKINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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5 SPECIALTIES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
690 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE
FOR SALE.
Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD,
80x100, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.
TERMS—99 YEARS.
Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO.,
418 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
I hereby declare all reflection made by me on the 24th day of November last, upon the character and chastity of Mrs. Karl Hoberland, of Harlem, as groundless, and I regret exceedingly having made the same.
AUGUST EBERLE.
Chicago, Jan. 22, 1872.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1871.
An election for Directors of the "Life Association of America," will be held at the office of the association, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th day of January, 1872. Polls open from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.
WM. HANLEY, Secretary.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the
MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO.,
Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Charnley Bros. & Co., will continue the lumber business as usual, at their old yard, corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts.
JAMES CHARNLEY, CHARLES M. CHARNLEY, CHARLES MATHER SMITH.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Bradner, Charnley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, Charnley Bros. & Co., at their office, corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts.
LESTER BRADNER, JR., JAMES CHARNLEY, CHARLES M. CHARNLEY.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Pratt, Wentworth & Co., with its place of business in Chicago, Ill., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the copartnership articles cancelled. The affairs of the concern will be settled by PRATT & WENTWORTH, of Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1872.

BRICK.

BRICK.
300,000 Pressed and large quantities Common Brick for sale. JOHN F. SCANLAN, Box 70, Builders' Exchange, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Brilliantly Illustrated!
ENTIRELY NEW!
PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, PH.D.
SOUTH DIVISION, Y. M. C. A.
First Baptist Church.
Jan. 29—"ABOUT THE SUN."
Jan. 30—"BEYOND THE SUN."
Feb. 5—"ABOUT THE POLES."
Feb. 6—"THE INVISIBLE TITANS."
Tickets for the course, $1.00; reserved seats for the course, 50 cents extra; to be had at the reading-room, in the church, daily, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
WEST DIVISION.
Second Baptist Church.
Feb. 1—"THE MATTER KING."
Feb. 2—"THE MATTER QUEEN."
Feb. 3—Children's Matinee—"SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES."
Tickets for both evenings, Feb. 1 and 2, 50 cents; reserved seats both evenings, 25 cents. Children's Matinee, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
Charlotte Cushman
WILL GIVE
"An Evening with Shakspeare"
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.
TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 184 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strahl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
LAST WEEK OF
MARIETTA RAVEL!
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, the Grand Military Drama of the
FRENCH SPY!
And the elegant comedy of
DELICATE GROUND.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Unparalleled Success of the Great
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.
The mirth provoking bill of the season. First appearance of the great Tenor Ballad Singer Mr. L. H. SURRAGE. New Songs, new Dances, and new Witticisms. First week of Peter Pipes. First week of Scenes on the Calumet River. Cheying Or ters received nightly with shouts of laughter. Saturday, Grand Matinee. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original Little Frauds, Harrigan & Hart.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
Inauguration of the regular company, which for real dramatic talent will be found the strongest ever organized for a Star Theatre.
Monday and every evening, and Monday and Saturday Matinee,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his masterly impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in which wonderful character he is unrivaled. Seats secured 6 days in advance without extra charge.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION
Announce a Series of Four Grand
Organ Recitals and Concerts,
To be given at PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Tuesday evenings, Jan. 23, Feb. 6 and 20, and March 5, by Mr. L. V. FLAGLER, assisted by the best local talent. Season tickets, $1; admission tickets, 50 cents.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
THE LINGARDS.
Crowded houses. Last night of
A Wonderful Woman, and Marriage at Any Price.
Wednesday—DAVID GARRICK.
Tickets for sale at all the hotels.

DANCING.
OUR CLUB, Social Soiree this Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at Bournique's Academy, corner Halsted and Adams-st. Old patrons of the Progressive and Excelsior Clubs are especially invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Our Regular Wednesday Sale.
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For this week will comprise a large and fine assortment of WELL SELECTED SEASONABLE GOODS, to which the attention of the city and country trade is called.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Crockery,
THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.
When we shall offer
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
1,000 Gilt Window Shades.
3,500 Yards Wool Carpet.
300 Bed Comforters, and
50 Crates Crockery in open lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Knit Goods, Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, etc.,
To be sold AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 CASES
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Alaskas, &c.
To be sold AT AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, &C.
To be sold AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
Tuesdays and Saturdays, of Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, and Harness. Good Stabling for Horses. Horses sold at special sale. Liberal advances made on goods in my charge. 421 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

JOHN A. LOMAX,
14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale.
Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that wish a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

BANKING.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
REMOVED TO
326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.
A general banking business transacted.

TAX ADJUSTING AGENCY.

W. J. ONAHAN,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Office, 59 Central Union Block,
N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.
Taxes adjusted and paid.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

NEW YORK.

Leet Examined Before the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Alarm Caused Among Depositors by the Recent Savings Bank Failures.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The failure of the Market Savings Bank, and the excitement consequent thereupon, led to reports on the street to-day of runs on other prominent savings banks, which affected the stock market. The failure of so many of these institutions lately is creating apprehension among depositors that there may be a general rottenness, though there is really no reason to suppose that the old established banks are unsafe.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong with heavy transactions in Union Pacifics, 175 shares changing hands before the call. The price advanced to 3.9¼. In the miscellaneous list, a pool was made in Quicksilver, which advanced from 28 to 29¼. In the afternoon the market was weak, on the rumors of further savings banks troubles, and prices fell off with a general depression.

MONEY

opened early with 6 to 7 per cent as the rates on all loans. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 7 to 9 per cent.

GOLD

was firm at $1.09 to $1.09¼, but was rather weaker at the close. The rates for carrying were 3, 4 and 6 per cent. The last quotation was $1.08¾ to $1.09.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

declined to $1.09¾ for prime bills from second hands. There is an increased supply of bond bills.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong and higher than on Saturday at the offices of the leading dealers. An unusually good investment demand for small amounts was reported from those who have heretofore had their money in savings banks.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½@102⅝, and Unions at 93⅛@93⅜ for firsts, 92½@93 for land grants, 87½@88 for incomes, and 38¼@38½ for stock.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was a better general trade in State and Western flour, but without important feature, and prices were nominally unchanged. The improvement was simply a partial recovery from the stagnation which prevailed on the closing day of last week, and the market, under ordinary circumstances, would be called a dull one, with sales not equal to the receipts. The wheat market was firm, with rather more demand, part for export. Corn was active, and closed at 1@2c advance on the closing prices of Saturday, which were the opening prices this morning.

[To The Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The investigation into the Custom House frauds was continued this morning. Leet testified that he came to this city in 1869, and was then in the army at Washington; has been engaged in the General Order business during the last nineteen months; had a $5,000 yearly interest in the business when Bixby had charge, although during that time he took no active part in it, as he was mostly absent from the city. Lindsey effected with the witness a partnership and with Bixby, and received the money from Bixby as a consideration in enabling Bixby to secure a portion of the General Order through Grinnell. Witness worked upon Grinnell through a letter from the President, and offered the letter in evidence. This letter is dated March 19, 1869, and introduced Leet to Grinnell as a business man of unquestioned integrity, and whom President Grant said he commended as possessing qualities necessary to inspire confidence. This witness first went as a private in the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

Mr. Leet testified that the letter produced from the President to Grinnell was the only one he ever heard on the subject. Never told the President where he obtained the letter; that he wished to become an applicant for the General Order business. Never threatened Grinnell that, unless he gave him the General Order business, he would not be appointed Collector, as he had no influence to justify such threat. Neither General Porter nor General Babcock were interested a cent's worth in the business. His arrangement lasted with Bixby about ten months. Did not belong to any army mess in Washington, and never told Lindsay the receipts were insufficient for the expenses of any mess. The present firm of himself and Stocking never pay inspectors to hurry goods into the stores. No one but his partner and himself are interested in the profits. One dollar is the usual charge per package. Sometimes as high as $25 charged. The profits in one year were $12,000 in the bonded warehouse, and $42,000 on the General Order stores.

Question. The money that Bixby gave you was paid for the influence you exerted in getting Ingersoll to designate his warehouse as a General Order store?

Answer. I don't know that it was.

Q. You concluded to remain in the army and receive a salary from Bixby?

A. I only remained in the army until the records were completed.

Q. In February of this year you instantly obtained leave of absence for six months?

A. I did.

Q. Did General Porter and General Babcock, your associates, know of the Bixby money?

A. No; they knew nothing of it.

Q. While you lived with them and messed with them this important matter, that was finally to take you from the army, was never mentioned to them?

A. They knew nothing of it.

Shortly after the renewal of Grinnell Murphy gave me the remainder of the General Order business. General Porter stated to me that the President regretted that I had entered into an arrangement with Bixby. My impression is that the reason of his disapproval was bringing his name and those around him into connection with me and these New York matters. I have no objection whatever to submitting my books to examination by any expert the Committee may appoint.

At the evening session the examination of Leet was continued. He remembered having written to Lindsey to come on to Washington in reference to an investment in San Domingo. While receiving about $4,000 from Bixby his salary from the army was about $2,000 or $3,000. Wakeman gave bonds in $70,000 and Sparks in $100,000 for him (witness). The rents for the stores of Leet & Stocking are $19,000. The profits of the concern amount to $58,000, of which $17,000 were invested. He could state by reference to his books what became of the rest. In starting business witness put in $1,000, and Stocking $500. Colonel Leet was then asked as to what business Wakeman was expected to do, and he said he was his counsel, but at the same time he did not know the nature of Wakeman's suggestions to members of the Committee. Senator Pratt then resumed the examination, and requested Leet to furnish by to-morrow the exact way in which the profits were invested.

Colonel Leet said that no goods had been lost since he took up the General Order business, and explained the way in which goods are stored and delivered.

Adjourned.

SUGGESTIONS FROM MAYOR HALL.

Mayor Hall to-day suggested to the Boards of Aldermen the appointing of committees to draft and propose such amendments to the charter as may suggest themselves, to be submitted to the Legislature in connection with the proposed new charter.

NOT TRUE.

The rumored failure of the Manhattan Savings Bank is untrue.

THE BROKEN MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

A large crowd of indigent depositors have gathered around the Market Savings Bank, in Nassau street, but no violence has yet been committed. It is stated that the bank's exhibit will present evidence of great knavery.

TWEED.

Tweed's constituents request him either to go into the Senate or resign. It is stated that Tweed only waits to buy two more of the Legislature to secure him from expulsion, and that he is waiting to obtain them.

MEMORIAL TO FISK.

The police of this city propose a testimonial to the memory of Fisk.

Railroad Items.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—Harrison Township, including this city, voted to-day, by a very large majority, to appropriate $150,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed Terre Haute & Southwestern Railroad.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 22.—We understand that means have been secured to commence the construction of the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railway. The contemplated line runs on the west side of the Hudson River in connection with the Canada Southern Road, now under rapid construction. This would give another great Eastern thoroughfare from Chicago and Fort Wayne to New York. Hon. Jesse L. Williams, of this city, has been invited to act as consulting engineer, but his present engagements compel him, we understand, to decline.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22—The superstructure on the short-line railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati is substantially completed. The second bridge, over the Miami, south of Dayton, will be finished within a fortnight, and the work of laying rail soon be commenced.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Twombly's substitute creating a Board of Audit to pay claims against the city and county of New York, was adopted to-night by the Assembly. This is a triumph for the Fentonites.

Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From the correspondence on this subject, I gather that there is a strong disposition on the part of some portion of the Council to deal leniently with "oriel windows" and other pretty gimcracks which are supposed to ornament the city; and that it is not impossible the poor man's cheap wooden house may be interdicted, where his richer or more ambitious neighbor's oriel windows, or puppetty, useless ornaments, will furnish kindlings for an any-sized conflagration. If this should be so, and your Aldermen prohibit the useful wall and permit the useless embellishment, the world may well cry, shame! While a church can put up a wooden steeple or pinnacle, or keep one up; while a marble-front, Mansard-roof mansion can present to the fire king its labyrinths of wooden scroll-work, and brackets, and moulding, it is the grossest partiality to forbid the poor man to erect his cottage of pine boards.

This whole question shows the danger of beginning to do wrong, and the great difficulty of ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well. There are so many wooden houses that, even if no other should ever be built, the city must be burned, or they removed. There is so much money already invested in them, that it is a serious question to face. With circumscribed fire-limits, they might be moved beyond them; but, if no place is left for them, what becomes of the capital invested?

This is a question to test human ingenuity and courage; but there is nothing to be gained by shutting the eyes to the fact that these buildings must be taken out of the city or burned. There is scarce a probability that the place can be preserved from a second conflagration, even greater than the past, for twenty years. Chicago is only thirty years old; and there are twenty-five traps now for one there was twenty years ago. The sun will not stop drying these traps; the wind will not stop blowing on them; reckless men and women will carry lamps into stables stored with hay, and cellars saturated with oil; people will have their oyster-stews, and milk to put in them, if a thousand deaths stand at the door. One might as well hope to change the stature of a nation in a day as to teach every inhabitant of a city such habits of caution as could bring security to such a collection of kindling wood as this presents to-day; and the question really before this people is, whether it is cheaper to empty their square miles of tinder-boxes, appraise and burn them, some day when the wind blows hard from the centre of the city, then tax the people to pay the owners of the building, or run the risk of utter ruin by having them, their contents, and a goodly part of the occupants burned some day or night, when the wind must cause the flames to sweep the entire city.

Men should look this question bravely and squarely in the face. They know now that their Fire Department, and all the Fire Departments in the State, had they been combined, could not have stayed the late destruction; and those who shut their eyes to the danger, and propose to go on in the old way, give no exhibition of courage, but rather of that cowardice which would hope to throw on the next generation the burden they have not the manliness to bear. No one can expect a city of wood to stand here forever. No sane man could regard one in a hundred of the buildings now standing in this city as worthy to stand fifty years. Then how many more mushrooms are we to put up to embarrass and cumber the next generation? Let the men of to-day gird themselves, and meet the difficulty in a manner becoming men. It is time they were done with the game of Let's-make-believe-build-a-city, as children play Let's-pretend-keep-house. The men who built the Chicago Lake Tunnel, turned the river up stream, and made the ground for a city, can build one, if they set about it; can build one that shall not be folded up, like an Arab tent, and carried off in a night, but one that shall be a fixture on the face of the earth while cities stand as mile-stones on the march of Time.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of a Hartford Lady.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Jan. 19.

Mrs. Phillip Ripley, and elderly lady, resides at No. 96 Church street, and keeps a few boarders, among whom have been Captain Thomas F. Burke and wife. Mrs. Burke has not been in good health for some time past. Yesterday, after the regular breakfast hour, when her husband and others had finished the meal, and all but Mrs. Ripley and a servant girl had gone from the house, she left her room and went into the dining-room down stairs, where the servant was eating, and drank a cup of tea. Nothing unusual was observed in her appearance at this time. She asked the girl to make a fire in her room, and the girl got shavings and charcoal, and Mrs. Burke then made the fire herself. She brought down a pan of ashes, and that was the last the servant girl saw of her until after the terrible accident which soon befell her. While the kitchen girl was out at a neighboring house, Mrs. Ripley, who was in the dining room, was suddenly startled by the fearful shrieks of Mrs. Burke, who came running down the stairs in the front hall enveloped in flames.

From the stairway, the foot of which is very near the door of the dining room, she rushed through the room into the kitchen. Mrs. Ripley being so overcome, meantime, that she did not, for the moment, realize the terrible situation of affairs; but right away ran into the other part of the house, occupied by Mr. Carter, after water, and the people there immediately rushed back to the assistance of the unfortunate woman, but it was too late—she was dead upon the floor! Indeed, the fire had so enwrapped her before she came below, that it is probable no human agency could have saved her life. After she reached the kitchen she stood by the door, the smoke-colored paint about it showing that she must have been in that position just before she dropped to the floor. The fire had burned her body quite to a crisp in some places, though her full form was preserved. All her clothing was burned off, save a slight portion about the waist. The heat was so intense that some of the wires in her hoop-skirt were melted in pieces. Her face wore a most agonized expression, and was tortured out of shape almost beyond recognition.

It transpired that, a short time before the accident, a lady friend of Mrs. Burke had called and remained a short time. This lady very soon came in and made the following statement, which threw a good deal of light upon the affair:

"I knew her well, and being out marketing thought I would call and see how she was getting along, as I was aware she had not been well of late. I went to her room, and she appeared so different from what I had ever seen her before. She looked wild, and took hold of my dress and held on to me, and said:

"'O! stay with me, don't leave me! don't leave me!'

"I was afraid of her, she acted so strangely, and I said, 'what is the matter?' and she replied:

"'O, I have had so much trouble with the fire this morning—I've got so nervous—stay with me!'

"I went down stairs to speak to some of the folks about her, and she followed me to the head of the stairs. I looked into the dining-room and kitchen, and seeing no one there, and then finding that she had gone back to her room, left the house. She appeared frantic, as if she had taken morphine."

There was no doubt now that the accident occurred in consequence of the temporary mental derangement of Mrs. Burke. She must have taken an overdose of morphine, which she was using as a medicine, and thus have become partially deranged, which led to carelessness.

A BRITISH MAGNATE.

Retirement of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

From the New York Evening Post.

The recent announcement of the approaching retirement of the Speaker of the House of Commons is an event which has for some time been expected. For many months various rumors have been rife as to his successor. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison succeeded Mr. Shaw Lefevre (since created Viscount Eversley, taking his title from the parish adjoining his estate, well known as the home of Charles Kingsley) in 1857.

He comes of a family, no doubt, like that of his predecessor—whose ancestors were driven over in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes—of foreign origin.

Probably the first Denisons were Flemish weavers. Upon a very curious monument of black marble, set in white stone, with the arms and supporters of the merchants of Leeds, in the ancient parish church of that city, is inscribed: "Adjacent is Interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Denison, one of the Society of Merchant Adventurers of England, born 28 Jan. 1655; died 18 June, 1708."

The Denisons, influenced, no doubt, by their connection with weaving in the low country, went into the cloth trade and made money, and rose to the highest civic honors of their native town.

Mr. William Denison, the Speaker's grandfather, having realized a fortune of £700,000, retired, and purchased a splendid estate, Ossington Hall, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, from the last descendants of an ancient family allied with that of the celebrated Archbishop Cranmer, who was a native of that county and had large possessions there. Mr. Denison's son and successor married twice, and, curiously enough, whilst his daughter by his first wife became the wife of Mr. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, his eldest son by his second wife became Speaker, too.

The family of the present Speaker is one of the most remarkable for talent in his country. His second brother became Bishop of Salisbury; the third, Sir William Denison, was Governor of Madras, and a distinguished officer of engineers; whilst all the rest have more or less distinguished themselves in their various walks of life.

The Speakership of the House of Commons, though somewhat of a gilded slavery, for the work is during the session very fatiguing, is a great prize, securing, as it does, to the possessor of the office the position of first commoner in the realm, a seat in the Privy Council, a salary of $25,000 a year, a princely mansion furnished and maintained at the public expense, and, on retirement, a Viscountcy and a pension for himself and his successor in the title of $20,000 a year. As it happens, neither the late nor present Speaker has a son to inherit these latter advantages, and Mr. Denison had the misfortune to lose his nephew and next heir, the son of the Bishop, a young man of extraordinary excellence and promise, who died at Melbourne of consumption two years ago, after having made a rare mark in the House of Commons, in which he represented Newark, a constituency to which Mr. Gladstone owed his first seat.

The Speaker, who is a Whig, married a sister of the eminent Conservative leader, Lord George Bentinck, brother of the Duke of Portland, whose early death was so much deplored by his party, and who has been commemorated in a biography from the pen of Mr. Disraeli.

The first holder of this great office on record was Sir Thomas Hungerford, Speaker in 1377. The Speaker is elected by the House of Commons from among its own members at the commencement of every new Parliament, the House being informed that it is the Queen's pleasure the should choose some proper person to be their Speaker, and present him for Her Majesty's approbation. On this being signified, the Speaker claims for the Commons all their ancient rights and privileges. The Speaker is usually, but not invariably, re-elected by a new Parliament, so long as he continues competent. Up to 1853, the House could not sit without him; but in that year, on the report of a Committee, the House resolved that when he unavoidably could not attend, the Chairman of Committee of the Whole House should take his place.

Sir John Coleridge, the Attorney General, whose name has become so prominent in connection with the Tichborne case, is first favorite for the Speakership. His chance of a seat on the woolsack as Lord Chancellor is rendered more remote than it would otherwise be by the fact of Sir Roundell Palmer's paramount claim to that honor, should he consent to accept it, so that the Speakership may prove acceptable to him.

One point to which the House has hitherto paid attention in selecting a Speaker is a fine personal presence. Sir John Coleridge, though not actually a handsome man, is tall and has a highly intellectual face, and he further has the valuable gift of a most sweet-toned voice.

MISSISSIPPI.

Organization of the Legislature—Governor's Message.

Jackson, Miss. (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Legislature has been in session a week or more, and the work of legislation has begun in earnest. The Hon. John R. Lynch, colored, was elected Speaker of the House. This progressive son of the enfranchised race was born in Louisiana, in the old slave time, and has reached, in his 27th year, this dignified position in the councils of a great State. His election was contested firmly by a few white Republicans, who desired to elect one of their own color; but the colored element in the party maintained that, as they were considerably in the ascendant, they should have a Speaker of their own choice. In point of education, Mr. Lynch is amply fitted for the position, possessing as well unusual natural ability. He is well versed in parliamentary law and usages, and has proved in many heated contests in the House to be second to none in the conduct of debate.

The Senate organized by the selection of Senator Bennett *pro tem.*, which is considered a victory for the friends of Senator Alcorn. Both Senators Alcorn and Ames have been present during the organization of the Legislature, and there has been considerable interest manifested as to which of these gentlemen's friends should be most prominent in the organization of both Houses. The advantages thus far seem to be with Senator Alcorn's friends.

Governor Powers delivered his message before the two houses. He made many recommendations, which will engage the attention of the Legislature. He announces the entire suppression of the Ku-Klux gangs in that State, and refers to the entire tranquility reigning throughout its border. The financial exhibit shows that the indebtedness of the State has increased during the past year $187,985.77. To remedy this, he recommends the tending of the debt and the issuence of 6 per cent bonds, running eight years, and that in the future all taxes of the State be collected in currency. The process of education is marked and continuous, but the Government opposes earnestly the building of costly school-houses and furnishing them with expensive furniture and libraries. He thinks that the money raised by taxation should be mainly used in the payment of teachers. The rudiment of an education he believes can be taught in log school-houses. The statistics of schools in the State show that 3,000 schools have been established; that 3,300 teachers were employed in 1871, an that 90,000 pupils have been in attendance during the past year. The Governor concludes his message with an earnest recommendation for reform and retrenchment in all departments of the State Government.

A London Fog.

From the London News, Dec. 25.

On Saturday the whole metropolis, with its suburbs for miles round, was visited by one of the densest fogs experienced for many years. It lasted for more than half the day, and was especially palpable and general throughout the city. There has been nothing like it in that part of the town since the morning of the memorable 9th of November, 1870, when the civic pageant, in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Dakin, started by torchlight from Guildhall on its way to Westminster. The fog of Saturday seemed to set for the most part from the southern side of the metropolis, though it was pretty general all over. London Bridge was barely visible from the Cannon street viaduct of the London & Southeastern Railway; and the river traffic, especially below bridge, was suspended for some hours. On all the suburban railways, fog signals were largely used from an early hour in the morning, and extreme care had to be used both in working the station signals and in running the trains. In the short run between Cannon street and Charing Cross the trains were repeatedly stopped between stations and detained for many minutes, from considerations of safety. At noon it was as dark in the heart of the city as at midnight, with this aggravation, that the public lamps were not lit, and the scene in the space in front of the Mansion House, with the constant and angry altercations among contending drivers, consequent upon the stoppage of the traffic, almost baffled description. It was the same all along Fleet street, from Temple Bar eastward, and in all the other main thoroughfares of the city. Toward 1 o'clock, when the fog was most dense, and when the prevailing confusion had become worse confounded, an appeal was made to the proper authority at Guildhall to have the public lamps lighted for a time, but the answer was that the contractors were only bound by their agreement to light them between sunrise and sunset. There must have been great risk to life and limb at some of the principal crossings. At length the large private gas-lamps in front of the Mansion House were lit, as those on the southern side of the Bank of England had been for some time before, and in that way the general gloom and confusion were sensibly lessened. Most of the shop-keepers in the principal streets also lighted their gas. Shortly after 1 o'clock the fog began to abate; the sun, which until then had only been visible at times, a large blood-red spot in the sky, at length shone out, and the metropolis assumed its accustomed appearance.

Dr. Edward Jenner.

This distinguished man, to whom a monument is about being erected at his birthplace, was the third son of Rev. Stephen Jenner, Rector of Rockhampton, and born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, England, May 17, 1749. At the conclusion of his regular education, young Jenner went to Sodbury, near Bristol, and there acquired a practical knowledge of the elements of surgery and pharmacy, under the teachings of an eminent surgeon named Ludlow. When he had attained his majority, he left Sodbury for London, and was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter. With such an accomplished master his progress was rapid, and he soon became a skilful anatomist, an able pathologist, a laborious experimenter and a good naturalist. After finishing his studies in the metropolis, Jenner returned to his native town and commenced practice, speedily gaining an extensive and remunerative patronage.

It was at Sodbury, while yet a medical student, unnoticed and unknown, that he first caught the idea of vaccination. A young woman who came to him for advice, happened to remark when speaking of small-pox: "I cannot take that disease, for I have had the cow-pox." This was previous to 1770, and not until 1775 did Jenner have an opportunity to fully test the truth of the discovery which chance threw in his way. In the latter year he subjected the matter to careful and thorough investigation, and in 1780 he had reduced his conclusions to a logical theory. On the 14th May, 1796, the crowning experiment was made on one James Phipps, and vaccination became an accomplished fact. The faculty at first offered violent opposition to the new principle, but truth soon conquered prejudice, and the blessing was soon promulgated throughout the civilized world. Honors now came thick and fast upon Jenner. He was elected a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe. In 1802 parliament voted him $50,000, and in 1807, $100,000, and in 1824 the Emperor of Russia offered to confer upon him an order of nobility. He died at Berkeley of apoplexy in 1823. A statue was erected to his memory at Boulogne, by the French, in 1865, and another was raised in London a few years since.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—11:15 a. m.—Flour 26s@28s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d@11s 11d; No. 1 spring, 11s 7d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 30s 3d @30s 9d. Pork, 54s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 22—4:30 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92⅜. Bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Rentes, 56f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Quiet and steady; middling upland, 10¼d; Orleans. 10⅝d; sales, 12,000 bales on speculation, and 3,000 for export. Shipments from Bombay since last report, 13,000 bales.

California white wheat, 12s 3d; red spring, 11s 6d; red winter, 11s 9d@11s 11d; flour, 26s@28s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s 6d.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 38s; short ribs, 34s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan 22.—The weather is good, but the markets are weakening under larger arrivals of freights, and are expected to advance soon, and drovers rush in lots of poor stock. Beeves to-day, 148 cars at Communipaw; 105 at One Hundredth street, and 41 at Weehawken, making 8,100 for the week. The large proportion of this stock causes a decline on all these from last Monday, with ½c on good little. All were sold, very few of the best at [illegible]; prime at 13@13½c; fair at 11c, and hard lots [illegible], averaging scant 11c. Two cars [illegible] Cherokees, $37.00; 2 cars Texans, [illegible]; 8 cars little Illinois, 9½c; eleven cars, [illegible] cwt, [illegible]; five cars, 7½ cwt, 11@13c; seven cars, prime, 81 cwt, 13c.

Sheep—To-day, 8,400, completing 26,900 for the week; market steady, but not strong, at 6½@8c for most [illegible]; three cars Indiana, [illegible]; six cars Illinois lbs, [illegible]; two [illegible], 100 lbs, 8c; one car, [illegible].

Hogs—To-day 9,000, making 31,000 [illegible] alive; [illegible] dressed for [illegible]; market not strong at [illegible] live; two [illegible] prime Ohio, 160 lbs, selling at 6[illegible]c; city dressed [illegible] worth 5¼@5½c; Western dressed, 5¼@5½c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 22.

We have no change of importance to note this week in our cheese market. Prices do not improve in the cities, and as transactions here are confined to smaller lots of cheese, which are bought low enough to insure a heavy margin, quotations would rather fall below real values.

There is much difference in the quality of farm lots, some of them being immature and badly skimmed; these sell at a low figure. Good fair lots may be quoted all the way from 8c to 11c. Home dealers are storing stocks for future shipments. We hear of no considerable transactions in factories, most of those which have not cleared their stocks are holding for an improvement in prices. Fancy cheese in New York City is reported worth no more than 13¼ to 14c, the latter figure being the top of the market.

Butter comes in sparingly, and has been sold for home consumption at from 23 to 25c, according to quality.

There has been some demand for dairy products in the Eastern cities, but we can scarcely hope for much, if any, advance in prices until the latter half of next month.

The weather has been mild during the week and up to the 19th, when a bleak snow-storm from the east set in. The fall of snow up to this time has been very light, but sufficient to make good sledding. Stock of all kinds is doing well, except in herds where abortion prevails.

F. H. W.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.23½; No. 2, $1.21¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 40c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 67½c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 60½c.

HOGS—Active and higher, at $4.90@5.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged, at $12.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.65@7.35; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30; St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour dull at $4.10@5.20. Corn meal quiet. Wheat quiet; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.51@1.53; No. 1 do, $1.56@1.57; winter red Western, $1.58@1.63; amber, $1.64@1.70; white, $1.69@1.75. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; receipts, 107,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 70@73c; common old Western, mixed, in store, 76c; white Western, 73c; yellow, 72@73c. Oats dull and unchanged; Western and Ohio, 52@55c.

EGGS—In buyers' favor, at 40@43c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅝c; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45@65c. Rice easier at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible], quiet; new mess, $14.37@14.50; old, $13.37@13.50; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00; mess for May, $14.75. Beef steady; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams quiet. Tierce dull; prime mess, India mess, 19@21c. Cut meats heavy; shoulders, 5@6c; hams, 8½@9½c. Middles a shade firmer; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½c. Dressed hogs, steady at 5½@5¾c. Lard, firmer; No 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c; February, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@35c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@14½c.

WHISKEY—Active and firmer at 92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—COTTON—Quiet at 20½@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet; fall super, $5.50@5.75; X, $6.30@6.25; XX, $6.30@6.65. Wheat, dull lower; sample lots No. 2 spring, on track, $1.26; No. 3 red fall, $1.59@1.63. Corn, slow and easier; No. 2 on track, 39@39½c; do elevator, 40c; mixed, sacked, 50c. Oats, dull; No. 2, in elevator, 36½c; choice mixed, sacked, 45c. Barley, unchanged. Rye, lower; No. 2, track and elevator, 75c.

WHISKEY—87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing and order lots at $12.75@13.00. Dry salt meat only small orders filled, at 5c, 6½c, and 6½c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7¾c. Lard firmer, at 8¼@8½c cash; 8½c seller February.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.75@4.10; some fancy lots at $4.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500; wheat, 9,000; corn, 37,000; oats, 22,000; barley, 6,000; rye, 5,000; hogs, 3,395; cattle, 200.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally inactive; no disposition to operate; prices nominal. Cargo No. 2 corn offered at 55c, to arrive.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.37@8.25; State, 7.00@7.50; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.60; amber, $1.65. Rye in good demand at 90c. Corn very quiet; yellow, 65@67c; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats—White, 54@56c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $14.50. Lard, 9¼ @9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94@95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Western family, $7.50@8.25. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn, mixed Western, 67@68½c. Oats firm at 53@55c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.00; XXX, $8.00. Corn, 70@71c. Oats, 58@60c. Bran lower, at $1.50.

HAY—Prime, dull at $28.00; choice, scarce at $32.00@34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $14.50@14.75. Bacon, shoulders, dull at 6¼@6½c; sides, scarce and higher at 8½c; sugar-cured hams, new, dull at 14c. Lard, export demand, tierces 9¼@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 5½@6c; common, 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c. Molasses, a little easier; inferior, 25@30c; common and centrifugal, 30@32c; fair, 35@40c; eistern common, 45c; prime, 42@45c; strictly prime, 42@ 45c. Coffee unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 18¼; sight, par; gold, 109¼.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 400 bales; good ordinary, 19¾@20c; low middling, 20¾@20¾c; middling, 21½c; receipts, 14,638 bales; exports to Liverpool, 5,982 bales; do to the continent, 5,284 bales; do to New York, 1,184 bales; stock, 196,789 bales.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 90c@$1.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 46½c; yellow, 47½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 39½c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.25.

HOGS—Steady at 5c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family at $6.90@7.00. Corn, fair demand and higher, 48@49c. Rye higher; fair demand at 87@90c. Oats in good demand; white, 43@45c; mixed, 38@40c. Barley dull and dropping, excepting best grades which are scarce and would bring 85@88c; others 60@80c.

OIL—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and lower, 29@30.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant, but unsettled; sales at $13.50, but now held at $13.25. Lard buoyant, but unsettled; buyers at 8¾@9½c for steam and kettle; sales steam at 9c, buyer March. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher to fill contracts; sales at 5½c, 6½c, and 6¾c; cash held at ½c higher now. Bacon in fair demand, and higher as regards clear rib and clear; shoulders, 6½c; sides sold at 7½@7¾c cash, and 7¾@7½c delivered next month.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher; $4.30@4.70.

WHISKEY—Steady; 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat very dull; No. 1 red winter held at $1.48; No. 2, $1.40. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats held at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady at 20¼@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for small lots; crude dull at $4.80@4.85.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—COTTON—Easy; middling 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Active; extra family, $6.50; wheat quiet; stock and receipts light; holders asking $1.50@1.70 for red and white. Corn, shelled, 52c. Oats active; prime, 48c. Rye, steady at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and good demand; Mess pork, $13.50. Bacon—Active; chiefly on orders; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, sales, 80,000 lbs; packed, 7½c; 20,000 lbs loose, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, packed; sugar cured hams, 13c; sales, 110 tierces. Bulk meats—Active at Saturday's quotations. Lard—prime leaf in tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 88c.

Toilettes of Rome.

Rome Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

I don't know how you are dressing in America, but the toilettes this winter in Rome are entirely unlike those of last season, and very beautiful of course, as the new fashion always is to a properly educated woman's eyes. Everything is worn, to be sure, but I notice at the various receptions, dinners, opera and plays that the *bouillons, paniers, poufs* and large bows of last year are replaced by great flat plaids, fringes scarfs. The gown is straight in front; the waist is short, the corsage square in front and behind, with only shoulder straps to hold it; and on the beautiful and ugly necks alike are displayed heavy jewels, great chains and huge medallions. On the head is the Spanish comb and *chous* of lace and flowers, with long double ribbons, hoisting their ends in the braids which hang below the waist. The back of the neck, that handsomest part of a beautiful woman, is totally hidden from view. Of course the toilettes of last year are also seen, even on the *elegantes*; but the above description applies to the general mode. The young women, however, look just as handsome as ever. English women show eccentricities in dress. I noticed at an evening reception, last Sunday, an English lady of rank in a most comfortable gown. The petticoat was garnet satin short; over it was a train and *sopra vesta*, of rich wine-colored velvet, around which ran a bordering of silver fox fur. It was more like a carriage dress to be sure, but nevertheless it was very costly to look at in the high-ceilinged palatial drawing-room, which no fire could warm, and in which the lamps burned dimly, the olive oil being chilled by the cold.

—A San Francisco dispatch says there is a strong feeling developing in favor of direct aid to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, to secure uninterrupted communication at all seasons, and through competition, with lower freight and passenger rates.

—Reports from along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, on Sunday, gave notice of storms, and the blocking of the road by snow. The storm has continued yesterday, and the road is reported blocked between Cheyenne and Laramie, and also between Laramie and Rawlings.

—The best authority in agricultural matters estimate the coming wheat crop of California at twelve millions of bushels, at the lowest estimate, 24,000,000 in gross tonnage.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce commenced yesterday to report on 'change the book of the Chamber time sales in addition to the cash transactions. It is a measure which has been agitated for some time, and its consummation gives satisfaction to a large number of merchants.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

Most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 221 and 223 Wabash-av.

DIED.

KNOWLES—In this city, Jan. 21, Anna M. Younge, beloved wife of C. F. Knowles, aged 23 years. Providence papers please copy.

Funeral from No. 321 Michigan-av, at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—53 ft on Wabash-av, 100 ft south of Van Buren-st, $800 per foot. 53 ft on Lake-st, between Wabash and Michigan, $800 per foot. 50 ft on Michigan-av, corner of Randolph, $1,000 per foot. 80 ft on Randolph-st, corner of Wells, $1,000 per foot. 45 ft on Lake-st, about 100 ft west of Wabash, $1,000 per foot. 54 ft on Michigan-av, southwest corner Van Buren, $950 per foot. 22 ft on Van Buren, near Wabash, $600 per foot. Also a number of first-class residences on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR NORTH Side, burnt district, property, one or two 1½ story cottages, nearly new, of 8 rooms each, closets and pantry; water in kitchen; large wood and coal house; side yard; gas in street; two blocks from street cars, near Lincoln Park; would assume a moderate incumbrance. Address M. F. PROUTY, corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—TEN Lots, each 25x125 ft., on Arthur-st, running back to the P. & Ft. Wayne Railway, near Eighteenth-st. Also 150 lots, each 25x206 ft., on Oglesby cor. of Kinzie-sts. Railroad front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, north-east cor. of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 7 PER cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. Three lots in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits; to mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house, No. 143 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c., lot 25x202; good barn; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built houses, 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; have 13 rooms, bath, etc.; lots 24x178 feet; the vacant lots adjoining 229 will be sold if required; terms can be made very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50X126 FEET ON COLLEGE-ST., fronting south the grounds of the Douglas University; will be sold on very easy terms, and but a small cash payment required from purchaser if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EITMER DIVISION OF the city, for manufacturing or residence purposes, on long time, without any cash payment, to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—I HAVE for sale, at reasonable prices, desirable lots for improvement on Michigan and Wabash-avs., Monroe, State, Dearborn, Clark, LaSalle, and Wells-sts., and elsewhere in the burnt district. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., TWO story and basement brick house, with lot 23x137 feet, for $11,000. The cheapest and only brick house for sale in this fine and convenient locality. Apply to L. J. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 221 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE front, 100x140, opposite new Tremont House. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LOT 1335 Wabash-av. Also houses and lots, 46 and 48 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, AND lot 25x150, on May-st., near Harrison, only $2,850. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-st., lot 50x165; very desirable residence property. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LOT, 48 FEET front, on Adams-st, fronting Jefferson Park; at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—LOT AND BRICK HOUSE ON Fourth-av., near Polk-st., 10 rooms; easy terms; a bargain. PHIL. F. SCANLAN, 360 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, brick foundation, barn, etc., and lot 50x125 feet, south front on Jackson-st., between Centre and Throop-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST., with very good brick building, having basement, two-stories and Mansard roof, with all modern improvements; possession can be had on May 1 or sooner; can be had cheap and on easy terms. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR UNION Park, $4,500. A nice frame house and lot, on terms to suit. Possession May 1. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$4,000—2 BRICK DWELLINGS ON Park-av. $2,100—New cottage on North Side. $3,000—Cottage and lot on South Side. $7,000—2-story dwelling on Randolph, near Ann. $3,000—1 story dwelling on Washington. $1,500—Cottage of 5 rooms, new, on Indiana. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 1418 Indiana-av. House and lease of lot on State-st., 25x100 on State-st., north of Fourteenth-st.; a bargain. 80x180 ft on Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe. JAMES H. HILL, 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP COTTAGE AND LOT ON Burnside-st. A 2-story and basement on South Park-av. Two on Indiana-av. One on Thirty-third-st. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 276 State-st.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ONLY 3 MILES from old Court House at $300 to $500 per lot to parties that will improve. For information, &c., apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—20X110 ON FIFTH-AV., NORTH OF Harrison-st., east front. Very low for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—24X104 to alley, North Clark-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts.; cheap.
100x100, corner North Clark-st., and North-av.
100x100, Superior-st., just east of St. Clair-st.
25x100, corner Illinois and St. Clair-sts.
100x100, corner North Dearborn and Superior-sts.
504 feet on Schiller-st., running from Astor-st. to Lake and drive.
100x150, corner Dearborn-st., and Chicago-av.
70x123, corner Chicago-av., and Rush-st.
90x100, corner Pine and Superior-sts.
BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
Michigan-av.—3 houses, near Twenty-sixth-st.
Indiana-av.—5 houses, near Twenty-sixth-st.
Wabash-av.—House and lot, near Twenty-third-st.
Wabash-av.—2 houses, near Twenty-eighth-st.
Indiana-av.—2 houses, near Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE, with 1¼ acres of ground, ready for occupation, $4,500. Terms to suit. Monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—20 OR 50X125 ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR WEST LAKE-ST., ON DESplaines, two-story house, with store front; ground lease paid for 21-3 years. Price, $2,000, half cash; good location for business. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20X100 FEET ON LAKE-ST., BEtween LaSalle and Wells, $1,000 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—20X150 FEET ON SOUTH WATER-st., between Dearborn and Clark, $750 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—20X80 FEET ON LAKE-ST., BEtween Clark and LaSalle, $700 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—25X100 ON WELLS-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison. Price, $350 per foot, half cash, balance one and two years. A decided bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 100 South Desplaines-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FOR HOMES, worth $500 for $250 and $300. For the next 30 days, lots on the boulevard, only 4 miles from the Court House; the highest land about the city. Call at my office and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see them. Title perfect and abstract furnished with each lot. Terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 320 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERty, a good, improved 80-acre farm in Henry Co., Ill. Address or inquire at 400 State-st., from 9 to 11. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2 story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE OR COTTAGE AND LOT on South or West Side; must be on a good residence street, and to be paid for in part cash and part unimproved city real estate. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LARGE CORNER LOT OR AN inside lot of not more than 50 feet frontage, in the burned district, will be improved at once for business purposes. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—100 FEET WATER front on east or south side of river, between Van Buren and Clark-sts. F. C. WELLS, 110 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR marble-front or brick residences, in South Division. Owners will please communicate, stating location, price, and terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NOS. 46 AND 48 LANGLEY, TWO first-class frame houses of 12 rooms, water, gas, &c. No. 1418 Prairie-av., a No. 1 two-story frame. I make house-renting a specialty. JAMES H. HILL, 379 State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE 2-STORY and basement brick houses, situated on Thirty-second-st., in a block of 7 houses, on corner of Colfax-av., being convenient to street cars, bus lines, or Thirty-first-st. railroad station. Terms easy. Apply to W. E. LOOMIS & CO., 15 Harmon-court, or to A. A. DENNY, 122 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room for one gentleman. Address R 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, 713 West Monroe-st. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, AND FURniture for sale, on Aberdeen-st., cheap for cash. Call at 64 West Washington-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, on Margaret-st., near Blue Island-av. Possession Feb. 1. PHILO ALLEN, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a 2-story and basement brick house, furnished, containing 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, large lot and good barn. Apply on the premises, 311 Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $100. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT AND DINing-room for sale for $450, including rent up to the 5th of May. Inquire at MAUZY'S Dining-room, 274 State-st.

COMPLETE RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR sale cheap; crockery, glassware, tables, chairs, linen, cooking stove, broiler, roll matting, casters, &c., &c. Apply to J. SIMPSON, 279 Michigan-av.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, NO. 73 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 11 a. m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, NEAR THE CITY limits (south), for $2,000; rent, $25 per month. J. T. DALE, Room 6, 46 Canal-st.

FIXTURES AND 3 YEARS' LEASE OF STORE for sale. Apply at 139 Twenty-second-st.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP FOR SALE, with good water power, all in splendid condition. A bargain to the right party. Sold on account of ill health of the present owner. For particulars apply to H. C. OVERMAN, 140 Fulton st., or ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, SMALL STOCK, in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. Inquire corner Fulton and May-sts.

MUST BE SOLD—SOME CHEAP AND USEful patent rights. Valuable property taken in exchange. Call at H. S. PAULSEN'S Hardware Store, 149 Indiana-st., Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A WELL KNOWN Optician and dealer in fancy goods, established over 25 years in a good location on Broadway, N. Y., doing a strictly first-class business, is desirous of selling out for the purpose of making his future residence abroad. To the proper person a liberal offer will be made for sale of stock and a valuable lease which has several years to run at a low rent. Address H. W., 545 Broadway, New York.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THOROUGH INvestigation will prove to anyone that this is a chance seldom offered. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and in first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT 185 West Randolph-st.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN a jobbing business paying $300 monthly; stock on hand, $1,000. Call at 110 West Madison-st., Room 4.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foresmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and saw mills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE 20X30 STATIONARY ENGINE, one 30x36 beam condensing engine, portable engines, boilers of all sizes, pulleys, shafting, etc. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SURFACING WOODworth planer iron frame, to plane 24 inches, both sides at once, made by Lester, of Brooklyn, N. Y. JAMES L. HAVEN & CO., 56 Plum st., Cincinnati O.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 12-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, made by Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y.; said engine has been run less than two months and is in thorough repair. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 ENGINE LATHE, WITH screw cutting gear, &c.; has been used but little; has 20 in. swing, 8 ft. bed. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—12X24 STAtionary engine, with boiler and fixtures complete, a 52-inch saw; also a complete set of machinery for a sash, door and blind factory, all new and never used. Will dispose of above in one lot at a fair price, or will sell portions to accommodate purchasers. Address F. W. WOLF, Room 2, Yates' Building.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 6 to 12-inch bore, and larger ones, in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 123 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTANT—BISHOP, LATE SILKE, 122 West Washington-st., investigates books for lawyers, and gives periodical services to business men at reasonable rates.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

A NICE LOT OF SOUND, SWEET CHESTNUTS, in lots to suit. CONN BROS., 173 South Jefferson-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING DONE PROMPTly and well at the dressmaking establishment of the Ladies' Christian Union, 191 Jackson st.

I HAVE $1,000 IN CASH WHICH I WISH TO INvest, with my services, in some business, or would loan my employer the above amount and work on salary. Have kept books 10 years in the city. State nature of business. Address BASEMENT, 467 Michigan-av.

ICE—WE ARE PREPARED TO PUT UP, ON short notice, 250 cords of ice in quantities to suit. O. & W. GUTHRIE, 335 Arnold-st., cor. Twenty-fifth.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 552 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MAP—VAN VECHTEN'S MAP OF Chicago, 1871. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

WANTED—50 CORDS CHEAP STONE SUITAble for street curbing. Also stonemason to take charge of a gang of men. WM. HOYT, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ABOUT $5,000 SECOND-HAND telegraph wire. A. H. & G. B. WORTHEN, Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.

WANTED—BARBER TO OPEN A SHOP IN A new hotel in a first-class neighborhood. None but responsible men need apply, and the same will be treated liberally. Inquire at the Metropolis Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A SCHOLARSHIP OF BRYANT & Stratton's College. Address S. E. BEERS, 888 Archer-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M., of 3 light teams and 1 heavy team, and 30 head of other horses, 5 lumber wagons, 1 spring truck, 1 express, and 1 carpenter's wagon. W. A. BUSSELL & WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW CUTTERS, CHEAP. Apply to BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.

FOR SALE—5 GOOD HORSES. CAN BE SEEN at 174 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 PAIRS STRONG DRAUGHT horses; weight, 2,500, 2,700, and 2,800, at 54 East Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEATED TOP CARriage, 1 shifting top buggy, 1 open buggy, 1 top express and grocery wagon, a fine lot of double and single Portland cutters, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE AND TOP BUGgy, together or separate; horse gentle and kind, can be driven by a lady. Apply at 144 Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BIG STRONG HORSES, 6 years old, fit for hauling or any other use; warranted sound, kind, and true; the owner having no use for them; a trial allowed. Call at Mr. JONAS', 909 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY DELIVERY OR EXpress wagon, one light express wagon; both in good order and nearly new. Address E 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HEAVY HORSES at Patrick's avenue stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CAR LOAD HEAVY horses, suitable for all work, at the OMAHA SALE STABLES, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT OF YOUR MONEY by buying buggies, phaetons, democrat and road wagons, harness, blankets, &c., at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE AND buggy. J. A. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE HORSE AND BUGGY, privilege of buying. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 448 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & R. CO.'S Stable, cor. Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with board.

108 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—WANTED, A few first-class day boarders.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts; upon very reasonable terms.

148 FOURTH-AV. — BOARDING, FIRST-class, day or week. OLD PROPRIETOR GARDEN CITY HOUSE.

374 MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO PLEASANT rooms for gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated by the day or week; unexceptionable board and references.

494 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board; terms moderate.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Board $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

WANTED—AT THE GREAT CENTRAL RESTaurant, No. 955 State-st., a few select boarders at $7 per week, with good clean lodgings. Transients well entertained at $1.75 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE IN a private family, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., on either avenue; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., R 16, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a store on West Madison-st, or West Randolph-sts., east of Desplaines. Address E 19 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, OFFICE and bed-room, adjoining, for real estate business, and convenient to business on West Side. Address Box 22, Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, west of Green, north of Randolph-st. Address, stating terms and location, M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGings, with fire, by two gentlemen. Address, with location and price, J. J. C., 448 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS. ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 609 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE SET MINK FURS, cheap. Apply at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER LIVELY, CARries 14,000 bushels wheat, 200 m. lumber. Sails and rigging in fine order. W. M. EGAN, 7 Central Union Block, Market-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF U. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR AN easy business at which those engaged are making $3 to $10 a day on $3 to $5 capital. Samples 25c. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer. Apply at 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10,000 BUSHELS hardwood charcoal at Office of Chicago Carbonized Concrete Stone Co., 120 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR Swede who has some knowledge of gardening, and can take care of a cow and horse. Apply from 9 to 12 m. at 27 South Canal-st. front office, up stairs.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS AND farm hands; also gardeners and men with wives for Tennessee; go to-night. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN AN OLD AND long-established wholesale grocery house in the city of New York for the States of Illinois and Iowa. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and having a large, established, first-class trade, need apply. Address, with references, P. O. Box 748, New York city.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller; shells 5 bushels per hour; retails $1.50; rights free. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK OF 2 OR 3 years' experience, who reads and speaks English fluently. Apply to W. D. BROOMHEAD, 86 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN clerk in a grocery store. Good wages to one who understands the business. 603 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A FIRST-class house. Address M 46, Tribune office, with reference and name of firm last served; one conversant with German language preferred.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO JOB COMPOSITORS; NONE but first-class men need apply. To such permanent situations will be given. MILLARD & DECKER, cor. Wood and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRUNKMAKERS. Steady work and good pay. Apply to HASKELL & BROTHER, 64 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER, AT 231 Desplaines st.

WANTED—TINSMITHS AND SPINNER. APply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, Nineteenth and Grove sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS for custom work; also some good finishers. MEISSNER BROS., 247 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD DIE MAKERS WHO UNderstand making tinners' tools. 87 West Lake-st. DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FOREMAN TO take charge of a machine shop in this city; must be thoroughly posted. A first-class man can learn of a good situation by addressing A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX CABINETMAKERS AT FACtory, cor. Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN A SMALL PRESS, at 58 West Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES FOR A GENTEEL business that will pay $10 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WE RECOMMEND THOSE WISHing situations, or those wanting first-class help, to apply at once. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TRAVEL BY A PHYsician to assist in business. Address DR. COLBY, Electropathic Physician, 265 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO housework at 209 Lake av., South Side. Easy work, good wages, and pleasant home to a good girl. Inquire, if more convenient, at 8 South Green-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE TO DO KITCHen work, the other to do second work. Apply to 157 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; one who can come well recommended. Call at 46 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good pay. Inquire at 144 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 273 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family—American or Scotch preferred. Apply at 747 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY for two days at 17 South Union-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RELIABLE GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other for second work, at 107 South Park av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A LARGE FAMily; to a good cook the highest wages will be paid, at 1066 Prairie av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO chamber work and wait on table, at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 799 WABASH-AV., A GOOD competent dining-room girl; also a good laundress. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—AT 589 WABASH-AV., AN EXPErienced cook; no washing. No use to apply without reference.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 891 State-st., south of Eighteenth.

WANTED—GIRLS AT COMMERCIAL DINING Rooms, 43 West Washington-st. Apply early.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE WOMAN AS cook in a first-class boarding house. Apply at 83 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, and a good dining-room girl, at 199 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, cor. of Michigan-av., capable girls for first class families and boarding-houses; also a young girl for nurse. References required.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GERMAN OR SCANdinavian, in private family; one down stairs, one up stairs, sew and care for children. Good references required. 1131 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIFTY WOMEN TO MAKE WHITE vests and common pants. Apply immediately at 170 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—GOOD FRONT OFFICES ON RANdolph-st., east of Desplaines; also stores. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes May 1 to Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—NEW STORE CORNER OF THIRTY-second-st. and Forrest-av., opposite large public school, suitable for candy and bookstore. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES, SECond floor, brick building, on State, between Harrison-st. and Hubbard-court, suitable for insurance, real estate, lawyers, or architects. JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HALF BASEMENT, VERY DEsirable for commission business. Address X 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THAT CHOICE STORE, 101 TWENty-second-st., suitable for a first-class business. Rent, $1,600 per year. Apply at store.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, for business, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington. Also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, AND part of saloon, for a restaurant. Inquire on the premises, 66 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE dock in the rear of the Central Union Block, with frontage on the river of 150 feet by same depth. Inquire of C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market-st. Offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, TWO OFFICES, three dwellings, three sleeping-rooms, and basement. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD PARLORS FOR BUSIness purposes, and two large rooms on second floor for offices. These rooms front east on Wabash-av, near the First Baptist Church, are well lighted and will be rented with gas fixtures, &c., to a good party for two years from next March or April. Also, will lease thirty or forty feet front by one hundred feet deep of lot adjoining 417 Wabash-av., for five years. Apply at No. 5 Hubbard court, between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. PHILO L. WARNER.

TO RENT—46 DESPLAINES-ST. FOR BARbershop or anything, large new basement. H. C. MOREY, 113 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT FLOOR AT 21 West Randolph-st., adapted for restaurant and boarding. Inquire in basement.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brick store 14 State-st., one of the best locations in the city, will be finished and ready for use Feb. 15. Apply to A. B. GLOVER, Cashier, or F. W. WINSTON, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF THE STORES just completed, Nos. 30 and 32 West Washington-st.; well lighted on two sides. Inquire of S. SAWYER, 1026 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A 2-RUN WATER MILL, CUSTOM and merchant. Apply to FOX BROS., Riverside.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of 8 rooms, 1st floor, 25x70; light and airy, suitable for any first-class light business, or for insurance offices, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. Rent must be moderate. L 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, by a desirable tenant, on West Side. Would buy some furniture. Address, giving particulars, etc., D 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURnished room in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Sherman House. Good references given. Address D 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO VERY NICE FRONT ROOMS on second floor, suitable for light business or sleeping rooms. Apply at 679 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Inquire at 446 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms, where board of owner will be received in payment for rent. Address U 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, back parlor, furnished, for gents, or gentleman and wife, at 741 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW 14-ROOM brick house on North Side, with barn. D. LEONARD, 48 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A suite of 7 rooms, within three blocks of Madison or Randolph-st. cars. Rent only $10. Best chance in this part of the city. 509 Warren av., second floor.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, for one or two persons. Inquire at 292 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, at low rent. Apply on premises, KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 83 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with bedroom off, suitable for a dentist's sleeping apartments or office. 509 Wabash-av., second floor.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED, BY Joseph Fredricks of his wife, Hannah Fredricks, at his boarding house, 201 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENT THAT REceived note in Washington-st. tunnel please send his address to W 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER OR in any other situation in which he could make himself useful by a strictly temperate and industrious Englishman, aged 30; writes a good hand and is quick at figures; content with moderate salary and is anxious to save money to bring his wife and child here to settle. Address L 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO PERfectly understands horses and their diseases, to take the management of a barn where there is a large number of horses kept; he would also undertake the buying and selling of horses, being a first-rate judge of soundness. Apply to Y 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good character, to look after horses and make himself generally useful. Address M H, Box 99, Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MEAT MARKET by a German, young man; has worked at the business 8 years. Address P. S. KOHL, 138 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT IN a bar or billiard room or of any business. Address W H W, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN to do chores, before 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., for board. Address A K, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME REAL ESTATE, broker's, lawyer's, or recorder's office, by a young man who writes a fair hand, or with some business firm, as salesman or assistant bookkeeper. Have had two years' experience as bookkeeper and salesman with a wholesale and retail produce house; also been engaged with U. S. Ex. Co., as clerk in one of their offices. Salary not so much an object as a good situation with reliable business parties. Address, for three days, S C 26, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, AGE 28 years, who has had 15 years' experience in the jobbing, notion, and fancy goods trade; 10 years in Chicago. Was Eastern buyer for a Chicago jobbing house 3 years, is largely and favorably known to the trade tributary to Chicago. Good references given. Address Lock Box 148, Omaha City, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant in a store or to drive an express wagon. Address J. WEBB, 40 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WHOLESALE grocer, as salesman, in office or would travel. WM. O. MABEE, 9 Michigan-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A stone yard; best of references given, by a young man of 15 years' experience. Address care of WALTER SCHWISHART, Detroit, Mich.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian, as coachman in a private family; has been working in first class families and has good references. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, as cooks or for general housework. Call for 2 days at 165 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry, and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. ORION, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to sew and help do chamber work; understands running machine. Address C K, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl in a private family; capable of doing general housework; best of references. Inquire at 165 West Washington-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, AS COOK or to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at Mrs. DAWSON'S office, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY as housekeeper for a widower. Call or address Mrs. S. E. COWLES, 285 Fulton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 36 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY, TO prevent hogs from rooting, by selling the Buckeye-tamer; sure cure; big wages made. Samples sent on receipt of $2. M. E. COLE & CO., 55 and 57 Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN CAN find steady business that will pay $50 to $400 a week on $10 to $50 capital, by calling at 230 West Randolph-st., or sending 25 cents for samples. MERRILL & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages and 75 illustrations; all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 31 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY, THE 19TH, ON ANN-ST., A pocketbook. Call at 56 North Ann-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, IN A COTTAGE Grove car, a large envelope addressed to me, and containing copies of patents, etc. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, corner Monroe-st. and Fifth av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JAN. 20TH, A SMALL white poodle dog, with brown spot on one ear and right side. Answers to the name of "Dick." $5.00 reward if returned to 869 Indiana-av.

LOST—A BLACK SETTER DOG, A LITTLE white under throat; had on collar, with owner's name. Any one leaving him at Tremont House cigar stand will be rewarded.

LOST—BETWEEN HALSTED AND CARPENter-sts., on Randolph, a pocket-book containing $11. The finder is welcome to $10 if he will return the pocket-book to 72 Lake-st., up stairs.

LOST—LAST EVENING, BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth-st. and Eldridge court, on Wabash or Michigan-av., a bundle of soiled underclothing, mostly marked "Flersheim." The finder will please return to Mrs. FLERSHEIM, 112 Cottage Grove-av., and receive a reward.

LOST—A RED MOROCCO POCKETBOOK, ON Monday forenoon between Indiana-st. and Archer-av., containing about $160 in money, a real estate contract from Ellis Shipman, and a physician's license. The finder will please leave the same at Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

REWARD—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the return, or information leading to the recovery, of certain books taken from our coal office, corner Carroll and Ann-sts., on the night of Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872. No questions will be asked. W. P. RENO & CO.

STRAYED—FROM 266 FOURTH-AV., SUNDAY afternoon, a light gray horse, with blanket and surcingle on, no halter. Finder will receive a suitable reward by returning same to 266 Fourth-av. FRENCH & CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 158 WEST Jackson-st., a small light brown Scotch terrier slut. Whoever returns her to the above number will be well rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD FOR the return of a bay horse with short mane, white star in the forehead, left fore and hind foot white, having a new saddle and bridle and an old halter on at the time; saddle and bridle black leather. F. J. EMERY, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST, A LADY'S MINK COLlar, on Sunday, between Cottage Grove and Calumet-avs, on Thirty-third-st. Finder will please return to WM. F. NEFF, 234 South Green-st., or South Side Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE party who will return the Higgins' Piano, taken from the foot of Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., during the morning of the great fire, to 198 West Lake-st. JENNIE TERWILLIGER.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND A GOOD BUSIness man, with a small stock of cloths and some cash, would like to get an interest in a good house whose business is healthy. Can command some trade. Address, with full name and where doing business, T D, 102 West Van Buren-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS man of experience to represent, on commission, a heavy Eastern manufacturing house; best of references given and required. Address L 91, Tribune office, Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $400 IN the restaurant business in a good location. Address W 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 1865. Good custom. Address N S, 88 West Madison-st., upstairs.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—5 OR 6 GOOD FARMS FOR city property, will give bargains. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY, IMproved and unimproved, within 5½ miles of the Court House, to the value of $25,000, for a lot in the burnt district. WM. A. TRAVIS, 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE house and two lots on corner; inside property; no encumbrance; for a farm near Morris, Ill. C. W. DEAN, 51 Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SOME ACRE property and lots in Chicago for stock of hardware. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FROM 100,000 TO 200,000 OLD BRICK, cleaned and piled, in exchange for cash, and four horses, one pole and one open buggy, two heavy covered express wagons, and several sets of harness. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—AN ADJUSTED CLAIM ON THE Western Insurance Co., of Chicago, for about $2,000. Inquire of J. F. GRADY, 45 and 47 South Market-st., basement.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,500 to $5,000 made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, furniture, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT, $1,500 ON CHICAgo real estate. WALTER BUTLER, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

WANTED—REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERtificates. I will pay the highest market price for them. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BY DAY & SANBORN, 58 West Madison-st., certificates and adjusted claims against the Republic Insurance Co., Garden City Insurance Co., State Insurance Co.

WANTED—TO BUY CERTIFICATES OF REpublic Insurance Co. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

$100,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO property for 5 years, in amounts to suit. Address E 55, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MAYHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 120 West Madison-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON — FURNITURE nearly new and complete of a house of 8 rooms. The owner goes East to live, and a sale is offered for a few days at a sacrifice. The house can be rented until May 1st, if desired. Inquire of J. R. ADAMS, 162 West Washington-st., Chicago, or JAMES CURRY, at Evanston.